Weather
Misty but fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.5 and the minimum 51.6 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 66.6 and 50.5.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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SPREAD OF REVOLT IN INDIAN CITIES NOT YET CHECKED

Lahore Is Reported Quiet But Tense Situation Exists In Punjab

COLUMNS MOVING

Rail Communications Are Restored And Arrests Are Being Made

DELHI SHOPS OPEN

Serious Rioting Develops In Indian Quarter In Calcutta

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—Press Bureau. The Viceroy, in a message of today's date, reports:

All is quiet in Lahore. A number of people are coming in repentant. A mob today attacked the station at Narobi.

In the state of Bengal the offense regulation has been extended to the Gujarat district. Emissaries of the Arya Samaj and the Mohammedans from Delhi are attempting to stir up trouble in the neighboring districts.

Tension In Punjab

In the Punjab tension is reported at Ferozepore and Multan. Railway communications have been restored and mobile columns are making arrests.

In the Northern Frontier Province nothing is reported.

In Delhi the shops are opened and the Hartal festival ended quietly.

All is quiet in the Bombay Presidency. Two agitators distributing inflamatory leaflets have been arrested. Gandhi and Horniman have declared the Satyagraha at an end for the time being.

From Calcutta nothing is reported. The Marwari and Moslem Associations and also the moderate bodies have issued satisfactory manifestoes.

Rioting In Calcutta

Calcutta, April 14.—During the week-end passive resistance demonstrations, which the Marwaris began by interviewing passengers on the tram cars, and the closing of shops, culminated in serious rioting in the Indian quarter.

Several Europeans were assaulted, the police were stoned and some officers injured. The military were called out and were compelled to fire, causing a dozen casualties, after which order was restored.

Agitators Are Deported

Lahore, April 15.—Several agitators have been deported to an unknown destination.

The General Commanding told shopkeepers that unless they open within 48 hours the shops will be forced and the contents sold at auction.

Mob Attacks Train

Simla, April 15.—A mob at Gugranwala in the Punjab, attacked a train and wrecked the railway station. An aeroplane from Lahore bombed and machine-gunned the crowd. Considerable unrest continues in Delhi.

RUSSIAN CONSUL DENIES HE RECEIVED ROUBLES

Statement Issued By Legation At Harbin Concerning Confiscated Money

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 22.—In connection with the sum of the 6,500,000 roubles which was confiscated from certain Chinese by members of Attaman Semenoff's detachment at Dauria Station, in Transbaikalia, Reuter's Agency is requested by the Russian Legation categorically to deny all rumors to the effect that this money has been handed to the Russian Acting Consul-General at Harbin. Such transfer never took place, the sum in question never having left the hands of Attaman Semenoff's detachment.

It is understood that this matter is under examination by a tribunal at Chita. It has, moreover, been brought to the notice of the Russian authorities in Siberia by the Russian Legation, and further steps regarding the Chinese claims rest with the Chinese representative in Siberia where the incident took place.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS LIBERATED AND ARMED BY MUNICH RADICALS

Slav Guard Is Now Patrolling Scene Of Recent Battle At Railway Station

VIENNA STILL DISTURBED

Recent Disorders There Said To Be Attributable To Hungarian Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 19.—The present authorities of Munich have liberated the Russian prisoners of war at Puchheim Camp and furnished them with arms. A Russian guard is now patroling the railway-station at Munich.

Atmosphere At Vienna Reported Full Of Unrest

Copenhagen, April 19.—A message from Vienna states that the atmosphere continues electrical. The National Guard, with the exception of some regiments, is quite unreliable. Proofs are forthcoming that the disturbances on the 17th were due to the Hungarian Communists, emissaries of whom have been arrested and big sums in gold, notes and jewels found in their possession. Five police were killed and forty wounded and twenty demonstrators were killed in quelling the disturbance.

RUSH OF CALLS RECEIVED FOR INCOME TAX FORMS

Heavy Demand For Blanks Is Made At Consulate; More Being Printed

There was a rush of inquiries and calls for income tax return blanks at the American Consulate yesterday, the demand for the forms practically exhausting the available stock. More forms are now being printed here, however, and there will be no shortage.

The heaviest calls came from the large American hongs, one firm taking out 75 of the blanks and asking for more and another requesting 60.

The matter of the exchange rate was the principal topic of discussion in connection with the applications for forms, many of the applicants going into detail in pointing out the undue increase incumbent upon the use of last year's average rate to compute their incomes. The Consulate gives the following information touching incomes on gold and silver basis:

Individuals whose incomes are on a gold basis, the payment actually received in silver, may figure on the original gold valuation, regardless of the actual value of silver.

Individuals whose incomes are on a silver basis are to base the tax return on the gold equivalent. Conversion from silver to gold may be made as for 1917 on the average exchange rate for the year as quoted by the banks.

CABINET MAKERS STRIKE; PORK BUTCHERS RESTIVE

Furniture Workers Quit And Slaughter House Employes Demand Tax Reduction

Over 1,000 cabinet makers of the Settlement are on strike and the unrest threatens to spread to furniture factories in the Chinese City.

Some 200 pork butchers have threatened to quit work unless Chinese authorities reduce the slaughtering tax on pigs. A petition has been addressed to the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and it is expected that a committee will be appointed to take the matter up with the Chapei officials.

The cabinet makers have not yet caused trouble. Hongkew police arrested one yesterday afternoon for picketing but later released him. The strikers meet today to elect delegates to attend a conference with heads of the furniture factories. The workmen will demand an increase of pay.

Several meetings kept the police on the alert Wednesday. Some 400 gathered in a tea shop at 186 Foochow Road, others met at 253a Canton Road and a third meeting was held at 1 Sinza Road. Strikers attending the last meeting went to furniture factories in Chapei and requested workmen there to join the ranks of the strikers.

The Men Who Drew Up The League Of Nations Covenant

This photo is the first received here showing the commission of the League of Nations appointed by the Peace Conference to draft the constitution of the league. The photo was made at the Hotel Crillon, Paris. From left to right, seated: Viscount Chinda and Baron Makino, Japan; M. Bourgeois, France; Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain; Signor Orlando, Italy; M. Kramarz, Czecho-Slovak, and M. Venizelos, Greece. Standing, left to right: M. Pessoa, Brazil; M. Koshida, Japan; Colonel House, United States; Secretary of Brazilian Legation; M. Dmoegi, Poland; M. Vesnitch, Servia; Secretary of Belgian Legation; General Smuts, Great Britain; President Wilson; M. Diamandi, Rumania; M. Hymans, Belgium; Major Bonsell, United States; M. Wellington Koo, China; M. Reis, Portugal; M. Scialoja, Italy, and M. Parnaude, France.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT BY STRIKE IN SPAIN

Postal Employes Who Are Out Are Demanding Resignation Of Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 16.—A general strike of telegraph and telephone operators has completely cut off Madrid from the outside world. The breakdown of communications is equally complete in the provinces.

The postal employes are also coming out on strike, demanding the resignation of the Minister, Senor Lacierva.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH SEEN AS POLITICAL MOVE

Is Thought It Indicates His Purpose To Free Himself Of Unionist Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—The opinion is gradually being formed in political circles that Mr. Lloyd George's speech indicated his resolve to free himself from the predominant Unionist influence in the House of Commons and to embrace the opportunity of taking up the leadership of the democratic elements which have strongly asserted themselves in the recent by-elections.

POLICE ARE ON DUTY WHEN COOLIES GET PAY

Central Station Takes No Chances With War Veterans Reputed As Troublemakers

When 600 Shanghai Chinese arrived here on the Namsang early in the week, they came with a war record made in Mesopotamia and East Africa and a reputation for making trouble gained in Madras, Bombay, Penang and Singapore. At Singapore a military guard met the steamer Fazilka and ushered the 600 to barracks where they were confind until the Namsang took them away.

On the Fazilka, which brought them from Bombay, they caused all sorts of trouble too, and Settlement Police were told to watch these heroes of the great war when the Namsang arrived at Shanghai.

The first detachment, about 100 men, were paid off yesterday in the godown off Szechuen Road in the rear of Messrs. Hall and Holtz. While the coolies were receiving their money a detail of Sikh and Chinese police, armed with carbines, were nearby, awaiting trouble.

More police will be out today for the coolies will get their pay checks this morning and afternoon. Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan of Central Station just refuses to take chances with war veterans with a rep for making trouble.

Red Cross Official Tells Of Bolshevik Excesses

Maj. G. W. Simmons, Now Here, Recounts Terrorism In Siberia; Drug Famine Perils Loyal Army

Drugs, medicines and hospital supplies—these are the great imperative cry from Siberia and Russia today and their forthcoming in adequate quantity together with the maintenance of efficient relief work, may be the determining factor in stemming the flood of Bolshevism threatening to spread all over the world.

This is the opinion of Major George W. Simmons, special American Red Cross Commissioner, who for the past five months has been studying conditions in the north, from Vladivostok to East Russia. Major Simmons had been engaged in American Red Cross work in France and Italy before coming to Siberia last December. He is vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, one of the biggest hardware concerns in the world and gave up his work two years ago to lend his services to the Red Cross. He is at present in Shanghai en route to the United States.

Typhus Is Widespread

Typhus is raging in Siberia and Russia, Major Simmons said, and dysentery and cholera are in prospect with the arrival of spring.

"Drugs and other hospital supplies are needed badly," he stated yesterday, "and there seems no way in which to get them. In East Russia the Bolsheviki have looted the hospitals and dispensaries so that scarcely anything remains, creating a tremendous shortage of imperatively necessary supplies at the front. A tragic instance in Perm is typical. There in a hospital of ninety beds we found that the surgical equipment consisted of fourteen instruments of various sorts. Six of these were not usable. Inquiry was made about the supply of gauze and the little Russian nurse produced one roll of the material, five yards in all, and that washed and rewashed until it was hardly more than a roll of shredded cloth.

Supplies All Gone

"At a division depot at the town of Kungur, a depot calculated to care for the possible needs of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, the entire stock of gauze of all kinds was 1,200 yards. We were carrying enough with us simply for emergencies to more than double their supply and this was turned over.

"A case came to my attention where a soldier was brought to hospital suffering from compound fracture of the thigh. The only bandages he had were those contrived from his own cloth puttees.

"And these are the men who are standing between Bolshevism and the world. Possibly we cannot land armies in Russia to aid, but we can give human and sympathetic assistance by furnishing them with supplies, by relief work and otherwise strengthening them to stand against the enemy that threatens both them and others.

Defines Bolshevism

"Bolshevism can no longer be considered as a political creed," said Major Simmons. "It has come to mean nothing more than a definite campaign of extermination of every individual possessing property, education or religious belief. The word which has been used in many parts of the world as a symbol for a new and idealistic order of things has come to mean, for those who have seen the sphere of Bolshevism's activity, only terror and destruction. It's greatest danger lies in the fact that it is not what it has appeared to be.

"We visited a little town called Osa only ten days after the Bolsheviki had left. They were in control there for ten months and in that time they left behind no record of even one constructive act. The town had a population of 10,000. Of these 2,000 were killed by the Bolsheviki. I talked with over fifty of the widows of men who had been killed and in no instance could I find mitigating causes for the slaying. One man had been murdered because he owned a brick house. Another because he was a lawyer and known to be educated. A third died because he worked for a rich family. These and similar reasons were those the slayers gave the families of the men they killed. Many of them were killed at night and their wives were forced to hold the lantern while the Bolsheviki did their work.

"The hatred for education was significantly illustrated in one town through which we passed where the only property destruction consisted in the demolition of the library.

'Nationalisation' Of Women

"The 'nationalisation' of women by the Bolsheviki I verified," Major Simmons continued. "The order was actually in force for twelve days."

German influence in Siberia is not so obvious at present, Major Simmons said, but there is evident, none the less, a subtle campaign of propaganda. The Koltchak government is now on a strong basis, he stated, and presents the best chance of salvation for the country. A good army has been organised and the men have developed a high spirit and morale.

The American Red Cross is committed to an extensive program in Siberia, Major Simmons said, and is rapidly enlarging its scope and extending its capacities for efficient work. Major Simmons' principal object in visiting Siberia was to coordinate the workings of the organization. The American Red Cross, it will be remembered, began operations in Siberia last year in aid of the Czecho-Slovak army, subsequently going in for general relief work. It was rapidly building up at the time of the signing of the armistice, when all the personnel of the regular Siberian Commission was suddenly cancelled. It is now being reorganised and reenforced and at the present time a contingent of 180 doctors, nurses, dentists and other operatives as well as field representatives are on their war from the United States to Vladivostok.

Major Simmons spoke highly of the work of the China contingent which stepped in to fill the emergency of last autumn and expressed regret that most of these had been compelled to return to their stations in this country. A considerable Russian personnel has been developed in most of the hospitals now, he said, and it is hoped that eventually the Russian people may be able to take over the greater part of the work.

Since last July, Major Simmons said, the American Red Cross, has spent G.$10,000,000 in the Siberian field.

DR. TIMOTHY RICHARD IS DEAD IN ENGLAND

Noted Scholar Came To China As Missionary And Performed Great Work For Nation

Reuter's Service

London, April 20.—The death is announced of Dr. Timothy Richard.

Timothy Richard's greatest work was the foundation of the Christian Literature Society of China. He was general secretary of the organisation up to three years ago when he left for England to retire.

Dr. Richard came to China as a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society. He became an accomplished Chinese scholar and when he left Shanghai was known throughout the length and breadth of China.

Almoner In Great Famine

His most conspicuous service was as public almoner in the greatest famine in history, he was adviser to the Governor of Shansi, and was well known as an author and publisher.

Dr. Richard was chosen by the Chinese plenipotentiaries to settle affairs after the Boxer massacres, was an adviser to Emperor Kuang Hsu and was later appointed religious adviser to the Chinese Government.

For his many services Dr. Richard received the rank of mandarin of the first grade and the double Dragon Decoration, second order, second grade.

Wrote Many Books

He was the author of many books and publications in both Chinese and English, including "A Mission to Heaven," a translation of an ancient Chinese epic and allegory; "The New Testament of Higher Buddhism," "Historical Evidences of Christianity," "Conversion by the Million," "The Awakening of Faith in New Buddhism," a translation; "Guide to Buddahood," a translation, and many books and pamphlets, in Chinese, which make for the rise and progress of nations.

Dr. Richard was born in Carmarthenshire in 1915 and was married in 1878 to Mary Martin of Edinburgh. He was educated at Swansea, Normal College and Haverfordwest Baptist College, Pembrokeshire.

Red Cross Sending 15,000 Garments For Czech Soldiers

Central Committee Includes Underwear In Shipment Going To Siberia Today

Included in the 83 cases to be shipped to Vladivostok by the American Red Cross this afternoon are 15,000 suits of underwear, made in the local workrooms for the Czecho-Slovak army fighting in Siberia. Twice the number has been ordered and the remaining 15,000 will be completed in a few weeks.

Sixty-four cases of clothing and hospital supplies, five cases of refugee garments, two cases of books and 12 cases of motor-car parts comprise the shipment going on the Tungus today.

JAPAN IS ANGERED BY CHINA'S ACTION OVER KIAOCHOW

Steps Peking's Delegates Have Taken At Paris Arouse Protest

GROWING DUBIOUS

Nippon's Representatives Criticised And Called Incompetent

TREATY IS SHAPED

Final Plans Are Arranged To Meet Germans At Versailles

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 24.—The attempt of the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference to recover Tsingtau direct from the Peace Conference instead of from Japan is evoking angry comments here widely.

The attempt is condemned as a most flagrant violation of international fidelity and as unworthy and disgraceful to any nation claiming to be independent.

Begin To Doubt Delegates

While it is generally felt that none of the delegates of the civilised Powers pay attention to the contention of the Chinese delegates, an uneasy feeling is gaining strength concerning the incompetency of the Japanese delegates, who are thought to have been proved their failure over the question of racial equality.

It is felt that the Japanese delegation may fail to take steps sufficiently efficient to stop the Chinese attempt.

Plans Forming To Meet Germans At Versailles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 19.—General Nudant, on behalf of the Supreme War Council, delivered a note yesterday to the Armistice Commission at Spa inviting the German plenipotentiaries to be at Versailles on the 25th to receive the text of the peace preliminaries and requesting the German Government to notify the number, or names and status of the delegates and their attendants.

The note stated that the German delegation must remain strictly confined to its role.

Reply Is Received

Count Brocksdorff-Rantzau replied intimating that he will send to Versailles Minister von Haniel and Counsellors of Legation von Keller and Ernst Schmitt, authorised to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, accompanied by two officials and two servants of the Chancery.

FIRST APPLICATIONS IN FOR VICTORY LOAN NOTES

International Bank Gets Confirmation Of Loan Details And Sells $5,000 Worth Of Bonds

Applications for United States Victory Loan bonds have started in a modest way at local banks.

Following confirmation of the principal details of the loan, its extent, maturity and interest rate, the International Banking Corporation yesterday received applications from six subscribers totaling G.$5,450 and preparations have been made to care for whatever amount of bonds the community calls for. The permanent Liberty Loan Committee, while it has decided that no intensive campaign shall be launched here, will probably make arrangments with banks to offer intending subscribers similar conveniences in the matter of subscription as in the case of the previous loans. It is thought probable the arrangements will be concluded within a day or so whereby those so wishing may make a ten percent initial payment and further payments extended over a period of months.

The bonds are of the same denomination as previously. They bear 4¾ percent interest and mature in four years. The campaign closes in the United States on May 10.

JAPANESE IN KOREA ACCUSED OF CRUELTIES

Scores Said To Have Been Shot By Troops In Putting Down Demonstrations

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, April 21.—The following extract from some correspondence just received from a friend in Korea is of service in more ways than one:

Reports are coming in from the country of the terrible way the Japanese troops treated the people who made demonstrations for the independence of their country. Whenever reports of the doings of soldiers appear in the Japanese papers, the statement is always made that the Koreans were resorting to violence or about to do so. In every case the statements are false at least as regards the beginnings of the demonstrations. There have been a few cases where Koreans could not stand any more from the troops and they turned on them. A few have been injured and some buildings damaged. Even telegrams are tampered with to justify the violence of the soldiers. For instance, in a telegram telling of a demonstration made at a certain mine, the statement was made that as the Koreans came down the hill shouting "Hurrah" (mansei) the soldiers fired on them. During the transmission of the telegram the words "throwing stones" were inserted after "came down the hill." Nothing from any Japanese source can be believed unless verified by someone reliable. It is much nearer the truth to say that in no case have the Koreans used force or done violence than is any Japanese statement of their violence.

Christians Singled Out

Christians, their homes and churches, are particularly picked out by soldiers for violent treatment. The church at Pangsan in Wijun county was burned to the ground for no other reason than that some of the Christians were in the demonstration that took place before the gendarmery station three miles away—it must be remembered that the Koreans do not go off into a corner to have these demonstrations of shouting "mansei," but they always demonstrate before police or gendarmery stations or some governmental office. They want the Japanese particularly, and the world at large to know just what they want. Well, Pangsan church was burned because of this talking in more than a whisper, and the house of the chief officebearer in the church was burned down with all his earthly possessions and grain. He had heard that the soldiers were after him and were going to shoot him, so he hit for the hills and the soldiers came. In response they turned his house to ashes. A few persons were shot incidentally with the burning of these two buildings. Near this church another was burned at Yunbong. The sexton's house in connection with this church was also burned and the large pile of firewood which he had on hand. His all is gone, and he has nothing left but his hands. The next church to this at Samhadan had the windows and doors broken through, the interior furniture destroyed, and it was also set on fire, but because the roof was of tile instead of straw, the Christians put out the fire before it had done much damage. The soldiers had left.

Reports Of Barbarity

Like things have happened all over the country but the most outrageous and bloodthirsty I have heard of occurred at Tyungju. Here, the first planned demonstration was nipped in the bud and the pastor of the church beaten almost to a jelly. Nothing but shouting "Hurrah for Korea" was on the program, remember, but as they came forward in their joyful festivity they were met with a fire of death. Fifty-one were killed outright that day, besides six in the hills nearby. Many times more were wounded, and of these more than twenty so far have died. To show the brand of red-cross kindness in the Japanese breast hear this next. They took strict measures not to allow the wounded to get away to any hospitals in other towns. There was one reputable physician in Tyungju, a Korean, a graduate of the Government Hospital in Seoul. His hospital was immediately filled with the wounded. He was extracting bullets and binding up wounds when the soldiers came into his establishment, gave him a hard beating, threw out his medicines and broke up his instruments. He had to flee from the town, and then, when there was no one to undertake cures, those who came to be healed were told to go home and die. This information has come from Koreans, but it has been corroborated and is reliable.

Tram Cars In Smash On Nantao System

A car of the Nantao tram line was burnt and another damaged yesterday morning when they collided on Chunghua Road. All the passengers escaped injury. The two cars, Nos. 19 and 20, were going in opposite directions on a single track, the driver of car No. 19 ignored the signal of the other car it is claimed.

The impact caused an explosion in the controller and fire broke out in the front portion of the platform. The passengers were panic-stricken, but all succeeded in leaving the car safely by the rear platform. The driver said to have been at fault disappeared after the two damaged vehicles were hauled into the depot.

Obituary

Prince Taketa

Reuter's Service

Tokio, April 24.—The death is announced of Prince Taketa, the husband of the eldest daughter of the Meiji Emperor.

Christian Educational Body Hears Of Philippine Schools

Advisory Council Listens To Address By Mr. Hugo Miller Former Head Of Industrial Division At Manila

Interest in the first day's session of the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association meeting in the hall of the China Inland Mission, largely centered about training of teachers and vocational education. Reports were heard from the Fukien, West China and East China Associations along lines of efforts put forth by mission schools relative to vocational training of Chinese children. Later in the day an interesting report was given on industrial and vocational education in the Philippines by Mr. Hugo Miller former Superintendent of the Industrial Division of the Bureau of Education in the Philippine Islands.

In the morning session the delegate were particularly interested in two surveys, one conducted by Mr. Stuffer of the China Continuation Committee and the other by Mr. Luce, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association; one giving first the quantitative background for the study of educational problems in China and the other the qualitative study of educational conditions. With these surveys as a basis, the leaders in Christian education in China will be able to plan a comprehensive, efficient policy for mission education in China.

Mr. Miller said in part: "The Philippine educational system, as it is organised today, is the result of the co-ordination of the ideas, experiments and activities of thousands of American and Filipino teachers. Industrial and vocational education is the outstanding feature of the system. Even the first teachers, who were soldiers assigned from the army of occupation saw the need of adapting instruction to local conditions. For several years each teacher worked out the problems as he saw them. Some teachers saw that the people were undernourished. They started school and home gardens. Others found the children improperly clothed and organised sewing classes; still others, for different reasons, began instruction in wood and bamboo work, cooking, handicraft work or athletics.

"The Bureau of Education has standardised and commercialised industrial work. Economics, industrial and botanical surveys have resulted in data enabling the Bureau to make industrial education very practical. The courses are adapted to the local conditions of each community and the Bureau maintains a general sales department which keeps in touch with world markets.

"The Filipino people have a real proprietary interest in their schools industrial instruction is largely responsible for it. Popular demand has recently resulted in the legislature specifically appropriating G.$15,000,000 in order to give every child a primary and intermediate education.

"Every pupil in the public schools must take the industrial courses given in the first seven grades. The work is purely educational except in the intermediate grades where vocational courses in housekeeping and household arts, business, farming, teaching and the trades are given. The general effect of industrial work has been noted by a Filipino division academic supervisor as follows: "The industrial system renders the Filipino child of today entirely different from the Filipino child of former years, when manual labor was despised and considered plebeian, and when the fellow who did not have to use his hands to obtain a living, a parasite in short, was admired and envied. Today it is quite different. Children from rich and poor families stand shoulder to shoulder, and with perspiring foreheads labor together to obtain a working education which will fit them for the after life. Today the pupil who does not know how to grow tomatoes or radishes is looked upon as an undesirable school companion and called a sluggard by his schoolmates.

"The fact that, while formerly, servants and low-grade clerks were easily obtained, they are now difficult to secure, indicates the general success of industrial and vocational education in the Islands. The work has greatly influenced the homes, raising the standard of living and bettering living conditions generally.

"The Philippine educational system is based on study, work, play and take the school to the home and the home to the school. It is too practical to be adopted in toto by any country but it might be adapted. It might be used as a model for China because both countries are agricultural rather than industrial, in the handicraft stage rather than the factory stage. Each is developing industrially and vocational education is required to meet the demands of future industries. In each there is the danger of purely academic education in relation to the dignity of labor."

The Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association is composed of three, or less, delegates from each of the nine branch associations in China, practically the whole country having been divided into provincial educational associations. Reports from these associations form a large part of the conference. Discussions emanating from these reports are of great value to Christian educationists all over China. The session closes on Wednesday night and the delegates will return to the provincial associations, many of which will meet during the summer, and will receive inspiration and act upon suggestions of the advisory council.

CENTRAL POLICE NAB 33 IN EARLY MORNING RAID

Arrest Prominent Lawyer And Police Interpreter; All Charged And Remanded By Court

Thirty-three Chinese, including a prominent lawyer and an interpreter of the Police Department, were arrested in a raid on 96 Foochow Road at four o'clock yesterday morning; charged in the Mixed Court six hours later, and remanded. The proprietor is held on two charges: allowing gambling and opium smoking on his premises. Three small packets of opium and two pipes were found and Detective Burnside testified in court yesterday that two men were smoking opium when the police entered.

Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan, in charge of the Central Station, was in command of the raiding party which was made up of Detectives R. W. Yorke and J. Burnside and Sergeants J. Sullivan, J. Robertson, L. E. Tood and two Chinese detectives.

Vigil Of Two Weeks

The police had been watching the place, a licensed restaurant, for two weeks after they had been tipped that gambling was going on. While the police shadowed the house, the occupants evidently changed the location of the suspected den. Detectives were ordered to await the return and then it was necessary to obtain two passwords before a raid could be successful.

Armed with the passwords, the five foreigners and two Chinese police called at the house. The first password allowed entrance. A Chinese detective after the party was inside, went upstairs, gave the second password and the police rushed in.

Evidence Is Seized

Chief Inspector Vaughan and Sergeants Robertson and Todd rushed into the gambling room where the 33 men, chips, dice and some money were found. Guards were quickly stationed at the doors and three who attempted escape, were nabbed.

Detective Yorke was sent up the rear stairs, Detective Burnside entered an ante-room where he found two men smoking opium and confiscated three small packets and two pipes. Sergeant Sullivan guarded the entrance.

Police say a steep game was in progress, the chips being valued at $50, $20 and $10. Several in the game were seen to take bank notes from the tables but the total money seized was eleven ten-cent pieces.

NOTICE

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

Applicants for Shares in the above Company were today officially notified of Allotment.

A limited number of Shares are still obtainable.

Application forms may be obtained at:

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The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Hongkew Branch, 9 Broadway,

And from the Company's Solicitors

Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, No. 1 Museum Road

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Shanghai, 23rd April, 1919 22238

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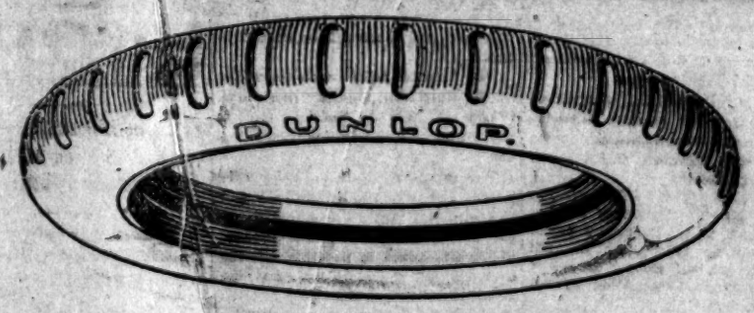

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TSINANFU IS THRILLED BY PATRIOTIC OUTBURST

Stirring Mass Meeting Held To Demand Freedom For Shantung

China Press Correspondence

Tsinan, Shantung, April 21.—Tsinan felt another tremendous outbreak of patriotism yesterday when almost half of the city gathered on the largest drill ground of Tsinan and rallied to the cry, "Shantung and Tsingtau for China and the Chinese."

How the mass meeting was engineered and what accomplished the thoroughly unanimous response is still arousing wonder. The local press, it is generally believed, has been cleverly manipulated by the Japanese, and agitation of Shantung's political status reduced to a minimum. Large meetings were broken up and any printed propaganda was circulated with difficulty. But yesterday morning the populace broke lose as if by magic. As daylight broke flags appeared on all the shop fronts, and the city surged in one continuous stream to the meeting place.

Speeches were made by all and everybody. Even several coolies appeared on the stage and shouted themselves hoarse with enthusiasm. Many of the members of the Shantung Assembly delivered stirring addresses. Wang Hung-i, the popular speaker of the assembly, was made presiding officer, and action was taken providing for the sending of urgent telegrams to the Paris peace conference, insisting that the Japanese rule in Shantung must cease.

Later in the day the entire student body of each of the government schools and colleges in Tsinan marched in parade formation and gathered by pre-arranged plan in the public garden in Shangpu. This is in the heart of the district where the Japanese population is strongest. The students met and took constructive action following up the popular demonstration of the morning.

Interest in the turn of international affairs is keen throughout Shantung. Some time ago the more influential men of Tsinan gathered together and arranged to send two delegates to Paris to represent the people of Shantung, and to make their voice heard at the conference. These delegates will arrive in Paris very shortly. Their expenses are being paid by popular subscription.

HOW PENGPU WAS BURNED

China Press Correspondence

Hwaiyuan, Anhui, April 1.—On returning from a week's absence your correspondent heard the news, which doubtless has reached the general public, that a considerable part of the growing city of Pengpu was wiped out by fire on April 11. The conflagration swept through the heart of the business section of the town.

The town is one which has grown up in the last four or five years in the most irregular fashion following the former country roads and paths. The building construction has been of a very cheap and temporary nature, the houses being mostly frame and the roofs of thatch, and a fire once started was certain to sweep everything before it till it got down to the river. Situated as it is at the junction of a large waterway and an important railroad trunk, the town has grown like a mushroom since the railroad was opened. These past two or three years have seen excellent crops and the railroad, which has not been able to increase its rolling stock, because of war conditions, has been unable entirely to carry off the grain and beans offered.

Because of this thousands of tons are stacked in godowns and under matting, through the town and along the shore and a good deal of it was damaged or stolen. Large concerns have grown up, including grain commission houses, banks, salt shops, and similar businesses of sound nature. These were many of them largely temporary buildings and were burned out in the fire.

The writer has heard the total loss estimated at from two to three hundred thousand taels which seems a probable amount and many business men are facing ruin. But a comparatively small number of poor are affected and there probably are not a great many destitute though some 1,600 families are said to have been affected. The fire may well be a blessing in disguise.

Governor Ni has already issued regulations that no thatch buildings will be allowed, and surveys will be completed in a few days with a view to straightening and widening the streets. Without any doubt the new buildings that will be put up will be of a far better type. Large as the town now is, it will continue to grow for a long time as it is the logical location for a large city.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

President Hsu Shih-chang was greatly satisfied when he was told by Wang Shih-ching, a representative of General Lu Yung-ting, that Kwangsi will lead all the other Southern provinces in the reduction of troops. Mr. Hsu handed over a copy of the regulations compiled in connection with the curtailment for transmission to General Lu. He told the representative that he proposes to appoint General Lu and General Tuan Chi-jui commissioners for the reduction.

The Tuchuns of Anhui, Hupeh, Shansi, Chekiang and Fukien have all agreed to reduce their forces, in response to the proposal of the Central Government. As there seems to be enough support for the measure, President Hsu will appoint the army reduction commission early next month.

Tuchun Chan Shu-yuan of Shantung has been instructed by the Cabinet to return to his post at once. The Government will order the Chinese delegates to Paris to do their utmost to secure the return of Tsingtau by Japan. The report of the Chinese delegation with reference to the assistance rendered by the Allied Powers in this connection was given to General Chang for him to announce to the various organisations in Shantung.

The Tuchuns of the Northern faction will soon circularise the provinces with a telegram to say that they will not interfere with politics and will endorse the proposal of the Southern militarists led by Admiral Lin Pao- yi that they would refrain from participating in political affairs. General Tsao Kun will lead the signatories.

The Government has instructed the Chinese Consuls to Harbin and Changchun to investigate the report that the Japanese are planning the erection of a wireless apparatus between these two cities.

Another Japanese loan has been made. The agreement has already been signed. The amount is for $3,000,000 with the Taku Shipbuilding Works as security. The lender is the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The request of the Japanese Government to place the Chinese troops guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway under Japanese command has been rejected by the Government.

NO MORE CASTOR OIL.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS BRING JOY TO THE NURSERY.

Children often conceal sufferings from pure dread of the horrible, nauseating, gripping medicines administered to make them well. Castor Oil is a terror to most little ones.

In Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, will be found a gentle, non-gripping medicine, absolutely safe and suitable for children of all ages, from ten hours to ten years, a medicine *guaranteed* to contain no opiates, and which is easily administered and pleasant to take.

These Tablets are a remedy for constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They make teething easy, break up colds, promote restful sleep, good appetite and regular development.

Of chemists, also, post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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New Brevities

To stop Japanese steamers from operating in the interior is the demand made in two official communications, one filed by Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Chinese shipping agent and ship owner, with the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and the other sent by the Shanghai Commercial Federation to the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wednesday. Mr. Yu and the Shanghai Commercial Federation both alleged that a certain Japanese company has established navigation communications between Hungkow, near Haichow, and Shiheryu, near Yichen, in Kiangsu, which they say is contrary to treaty stipulations, as neither of these towns are treaty ports.

* * *

Bertie Kliene, eldest son of Mr. C. Kliene, of Shanghai, writes to say that he is well in France and has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the C.L.C. His knowledge of Chinese has proved very useful and on that account he is not likely to return to China yet a while.

* * *

A claim for $173.32 against the firm of C. Berthel and Co., Inc., 584 Foochow Road, was filed in the United States Court yesterday by the Shanghai Gas Company for gas and fixtures furnished. The claim alleges the concern to be incorporated under American law.

* * *

Mr. Albert C. Chapin, American Consul at Mukden, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin, is at present in Shanghai on his way to the States on leave.

* * *

Five Chinese, two of them armed, entered a dwelling house at 1378 Avenue Edward VII on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock and stole jewelry and money totaling $70.

* * *

A Cantonese girl, Faung Ah-tsung, who was saved from drowning by boatmen after she attempted to commit suicide Wednesday night by leaping into the Soochow Creek, was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital. The girl was evidently beaten before she attempted to take her life as her body is a mass of bruises. She is not yet able to make a statement to the police.

* * *

Another hearing of the opium case in which Chief Engineer Macdougal of the P. and O. steamer Dilwara was charged by the River Police took place yesterday in the British Police Court before Police Magistrate Skinner Turner. The case was adjourned for eight days.

* * *

Colonel I. R. Young arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday.

* * *

Mr. R. E. Stewardson, the Shanghai architect who went to Japan recently to get married, is returning to this city, accompanied by his bride. They left on the Empress of Russia Tuesday, according to Japanese papers.

* * *

The Chee Hain Cement Company, Ltd., of Tongshan, has just received an order from the Philippine Government for 11,000 barrels of cement for construction work of the new extended fortification on Corregidor Island at the entrance of the Manila Bay. The goods are being delivered at Chinwangtao and will be despatched to Manila by the next available United States Transport.

* * *

M. Dusseldorp, Chief of the French Police at Tientsin, is coming to Shanghai to take charge of the Shanghai and South China branch of the l'Epargne Franco-Chinoise, according to Tientsin papers. M. Dusseldorp had resigned from the French Police in Tientsin after over 20 years in that service.

* * *

Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton will recommend, submit to audit, the payment of a final dividend of $20 and bonus dividend of $20 per share for 1917, making $70 per share for the year, and an interim dividend of $30 per share for 1918 and a bonus of 20 percent on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £150,000 be passed to reinsurance fund, £30,000 to building reserve fund and £50,000 to equilisation of the dividend fund.

* * *

Eleven Chinese were convicted yesterday in the Mixed Court on charges of publicly gambling at 89 Se Ge Bai Ka, an alleyway off Honan Road. One of the prisoners was fined $50 or two months' imprisonment, another drew four months and re-expulsion, while the remainder were fined $10 or two weeks' imprisonment each.

* * *

For selling lottery tickets at 526-7 Honan Road, a Chinese shopkeeper was fined $50 yesterday in the Mixed Court.

* * *

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Yangtsze Insurance Building, 26 The Bund, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Shareholders of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will hold their 14th annual meeting at the company's officers, Telephone Building, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Tea Dance Sunday For Charity League

A tea dansant for the benefit of the Charity League will be held at the Carlton Cafe next Sunday from 4 to 8 p.m. The premises have been kindly loaned free of charge by the cafe management and all proceeds from the sale of tickets will go to the League.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

14 NANKING ROAD

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

We have just received the latest styles of these renowned CORSETS, unequalled in style and finish. Models to suit all figures.

Here is presented an exquisite new corset modelled for wear now.

STYLE 578 average figure, low bust, elastic side section price **$6.50 pair**

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BON TON CORSETS are leaders, and always look the part. Down to the smallest details, top quality is always maintained.

STYLE 871, as illustration, in Pink or White Fancy broche, 3" bust average figure. A beautifully gored model, with the fashionably low, full bust. Will give the wearer particularly stylish lines. Very long skirt, size 19 to 30. **$10.50 pair**

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Let us know your requirement and we will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting which best suits your needs.

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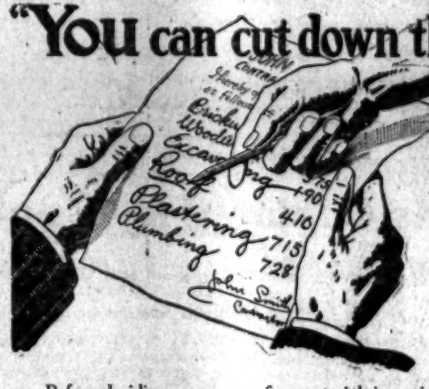

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Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

ONE MARRIAGE IN NINE IN U.S. ENDS IN DIVORCE

Number Of Legalised Separations Shows Great Increase In Fifty Years

Washington, March 20.—According to divorce statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census and made public today, New York State figures as one of the lowest of the states in the country for divorces granted in 1916.

Figures for that year, now complete, present the astonishing fact that approximately one out of every nine marriages in the United States terminates in the divorce court. The 1916 official records show that the District of Columbia, North Carolina and New York hold the low records, the rates being 13, 31 and 32 per 100,000 of population, respectively. Nevada, whose Reno is the Mecca of divorce seekers from all parts of the country, Montana and Oregon head the list, with 607, 323 and 225, respectively.

Causes Vary In States

Notwithstanding efforts from time to time to enact a uniform Federal divorce law, which it was believed would make the dissolution of marriage ties more difficult, each state continues to administer its own divorce law, with the result that different causes for divorce exist in different states.

In New York, for instance, the one statutory ground for divorce is infidelity, while in some other states decrees may be obtained for desertion, cruelty, non-support and that more or less indefinite ground, incompatibility. All of these grounds figure in the records of the Bureau of the Census. Desertion is shown to have been responsible for about 38 percent of the divorces in 1916.

For the same year the marriage rate was 1,050 in each 100,000 or nine times as great as the divorce rate of 112 in each 100,000. The marriage rate for 1906 was 1,020 in each 100,000.

Big Increase Since 1867

In 1914 Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that absolute divorce with a right to remarry should not be permitted in the United States. He pointed out that in 1867 the divorce rate in the United States was 27 in each 100,000, and in 1906 it was 86 in each 100,000.

FALLACIES ABOUT FOOD

By A Foood Authority

(*London Daily Mail*)

Periods of starvation ranging from fourteen to forty days have been observed voluntarily by a considerable number of experimentalists. In some cases the fasting man passes through the ordeal with apparent impunity.

A brief abstention from food,' say from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, may undoubtedly cause less injury to the body than a long spell of underfeeding. During a long fast the body lives upon its own tissues, and is, in a sense, cannibalistic. Naturally, the man with stored-up fat can fast with less risk to health than the thin or muscular man. As soon as the adipose matter is practically used up the body begins to live on its own protein substance.

It is not possible to survive a very protracted trial of starvation without taking fluid, and it is a remarkable fact that, after some days of abstention from liquid, indulgence in water will soon increase the body weight. Any physical exertion during fasting hastens the physical loss. At first the diminution in body substance is rapid, but towards the end of the ordeal the loss is much slower and steadier.

Fasting for the alleviation of diseases, especially of the digestive system, has been recommended by a few medical practitioners and by a number of lay "healers." I am acquainted with a doctor in general practice who claims that he cured himself of chronic dyspepsia by abstaining from all food for seven days and drinking a liberal amount of hot water. He tells me that he has given relief to others by prescribing a similar treatment.

It is somewhat risky to generalise from one or two instances. Non-medical fasting advocates have repeatedly asserted that total abstinence from food during eight or ten days is a certain means of ridding the system of the poisons that produce auto-intoxication and disease.

The fasting fad has many zealous enthusiasts, who affirm that many forms of ill-health can be removed by a few days of this Spartan discipline. It is however, the opinion of scientists that the body tissue is likely to be damaged very seriously by adnormal abstention from nourishment. There are recorded instances of deaths through the hunger-cure.

Alimentary idiosyncrasy varies very much; and whereas one man may feel much better for missing a meal occasionally, another is not improved, physically or mentally, by trying to go without luncheon. Nor can it be proved that corpulence is always the effect of hearty feeding. Strange as it may appear, many fat people are under-nourished and their condition cannot be altered by a reduction in diet.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

NOW, SAYS I LOOKIN RIGHT IN HIS EYE- LOOKIE HERE I'M NO RUBE, I'M A TALKIN' TO YOU- ME-I'M TALKIN
I'LL BET YOU JES GAVE HIM HAIL COLUMBIA HEH?
NOW JUST AS SOON AS HE FINISHET TELLING THAT GUY ABOUT IT YOU GO OVER AND HE'LL SHOOT IT ALL OVER AGAIN
OH I LOVE IT- HE TOLD IT TO ME TWICE ALREADY AND EACH TIME HES TOUGHER
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE CLERK AT THE HOTEL CIGAR STAND TELL A NEW COMER ABOUT THE FIGHTS HE HAD ON HIS FIRST TRIP TO THE BIG TOWN

American Cities To Exhibit Guns Captured By Yanks

Booty Of War Will Boost Sale Of Fifth Liberty Loan Bonds

Paris, March 4.—The iron spoils of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne will soon be lining the streets and squares of Washington, "city of magnificent distances" and capital of the United States of America. Guns captured on the battlefield by American troops will also be put on show in public places in other American cities, according to present plans.

For the first instalment of captured enemy material on any scale is about to go to the States. Two hundred and fifty pieces of German artillery are being sent over to help put the next Liberty Loan across. Each one will carry somewhere about its grim bulk a history of itself—who made it, who used it, and who took it, and how. The 250 will include examples of heavy and light artillery of different calibers, anti-aircraft guns, mortars, bomb throwers and minenwerfers.

The showpieces will be followed eventually by the rest of the captured enemy material, for Uncle Sam intends to take it all home with him. Out of that which is classed as serviceable he is going to take a goodly lot of samples for engineering study and tests; from both serviceable and unserviceable he is going to select numerous pieces for historical value; and from all that is left he will adorn America's public places with laurels of victory.

Still An Unsolved Problem

How much stuff American troops took from the Germans is a question on which the Ordnance Department and the Salvage Service and several others are still working. If one took the figures of each division for the quantity of guns and material it has captured and relied upon the old theory that the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts, he would have some very impressive figures. So far as the United States Government officially knows, however, there were in its depots in France the first part of this month the following captured ordnance: 14 pieces of heavy artillery, 217 pieces of light, five anti-aircraft guns, 24 mortars, 74 bomb-throwers and minenwerfers, 3,000 machine-guns, 26,000 sabers, and 200,000 rifles. It is believed, however, that these figures will soon rise to something like 1,000 pieces of artillery, 5,000 machine-guns, and nobody knows how many sabers and rifles.

The final figures, indeed, depend upon just how far the Ordnance Department can get the different regiments to disgorge. There is a decided tendency on the regiments' part to want to do their own trophying. They are animated by very much the same spirit as the two doughboys who are now proudly carrying around in their pockets each a half of the battle flag of a regiment of the Imperial Prussian Guard.

Many of the captured pieces already in the hands of the Ordnance Department have interesting histories. Five of them are Russian guns captured by the boche and recaptured again by the 'doughboy. Among them also is one old Turkish gun. The largest captured German gun in hand is a 32-centimeter Krupp.

Under Armistice Terms

The Ordnance Department will probably never get all the captured enemy guns and material, although, in some way or another, most of them will reach America. The Ordnance Department will, however, get quite a nice little bit of material from the Germans under the armistice terms. Under those terms the Allies were to receive from Germany 5,000 large guns, 30,000 machine-guns and 3,000 mine throwers. The United States is to get about 20 pecent of this, all of which will be serviceable.

To date the Germans have turned over to the A.E.F., in accordance with the armistice, 152 pieces of artillery, only one of which has been definitely accepted, 72 of which have been conditionally accepted, and 79 of which have been definitely rejected. The majority of guns rejected were old models or lacked accessory parts. The guns conditionally accepted in most cases lacked some accessory part which it is expected will be forthcoming.

There are tremendous quantities of German ammunition in our hands. Every bit of this, except a small amount for each type of gun, is being exploded now in the battlefield areas. Gas shells are being disposed of in two ways—either dumped into the sea or else exploded little by little with very much larger quantities of other ammunition. Hundreds of thousands of hand grenades are being destroyed.

The general policy of the Ordnance Department over here will be to classify all captured enemy material as either serviceable or unserviceable Included in serviceable will be all that which can be readily repaired for service. No repairs of this kind, except those actually necessary to hold the guns together, will be made on this side, however.

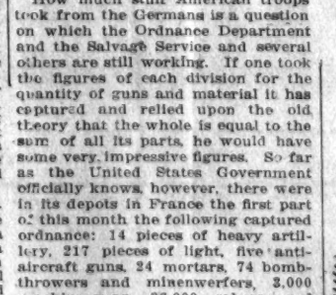
Rest To Be Shown As Trophies

Material will be taken from the serviceable class for engineering study and tests and from both classes for historical purposes. It is considered that a piece is valuable for historical purposes by reason of its "oddity, special circumstances of capture, or value as showing chronological sequence and development." All pieces not taken for these purposes will be used as trophies.

All the pieces selected for engineering study and tests will go either to Washington or to one of the proving grounds. Tractors will be sent to Rock Island and tanks will be returned by the Tank Corps. All historical material will go to Washington or to one of the many arsenals throughout the country.

Every machine-gun and serviceable rifle will go to the States, as will all trench mortars and all special fire control apparatus. For every serviceable gun will be sent a small amount of ammunition. All serviceable German equipment, and this includes 900 different kinds of field equipment, will be sent across.

There will be no type of gun, ammunition or equipment unknown to the American Ordnance Department when the collection is finished. Besides all captured and armistice material to choose from, the A.E.F. is getting samples from all of the German arsenals and depots. Ordnance officers now operating with the Army of Occupation are carefully selecting and classifying all of this material.



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Automotive Products Corporation

This advertisement will be of interest to buyers of American made automobiles, lorries and agricultural tractors, and their parts and accessories.

The Automotive Products Corporation of New York, U. S. A., is owned and managed by men of reputation and experience in both the export and automotive industries. It is an organization which is an exclusive representative of American makers of a diversified line of automotive products. These have been chosen with great care as representing, first, responsibility and merit; second, commercial value based on comparison with other products of a similar nature. They include automobiles, lorries and tractors of all types, automobile accessories and parts, agricultural machinery for tractors, motor driven industrial trucks for railroad, dock and factory use and farm lighting plants. The line is so complete and diversified that it is impossible to describe it in this space. Hence correspondence is invited.

Unlike many American export houses, AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS CORPORATION is one which is interested in the buyer's welfare after the product leaves the shores of the United States.

The Automotive Products Corporation

Woolworth Building

New York, U.S.A.

All standard codes used — Cable address "Autoprodco"

APC of USA

This mark is the symbol by which may be Identified those products which have been chosen as standard in America.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magnificent.

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS

Sold in tins by Stores throughout the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per Hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

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No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

"Recess" —

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd. London

Made Considerably Better Than the Ordinary

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Japanese Peers Criticise Cabinet's Foreign Policy

Race Question Called Unimportant Compared With Chinese, Siberian And Korean Issues

Tokio, April 19.—A section of the members of the House of Peers view the diplomatic situation of Japan today with grave concern, especially in reference to the policy toward China, and are exchanging views among themselves. It is possible, says the Jiji, as quoted by the Japan Advertiser, that these dissatisfied Peers will call the attention of the Government to the gravity of the situation. The Jiji summarises the views of the dissatisfied Peers, as follows:

At this critical period of Japan's diplomacy, a wrong step may cause serious damage to the interests of the Empire. To expect something beyond our deserts is unreasonable, but if the foundation of the Empire be shaken because a fundamental policy has not been established and the latent ability of Japan has not been given opportunity to show itself, then the Government will have to shoulder the responsibility for the consequences.

There are many indications in reference to the diplomatic dealings of the present Government which give cause for grave concern. The Ministry, which professed to be a party Ministry, has not done anything worth noting in fact to prove its worth as a party Ministry. At this critical period of diplomacy no aspiration in foreign policy has been expressed. Was it because the Ministry considered that Japan's foreign policy, based as it is upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and also upon the friendship with America need not be explained in detail now? Such an attitude begs the question, confounding the foundation of diplomacy with diplomatic measures, and in a sense it exhibits a lack of policy.

Foreign Policy

In domestic affairs we have given support to the Ministry in the past session, but in foreign affairs we have entertained uneasiness all along. In regard to China, Viscount Uchida has given us an inkling as to the policy of the Government. But we heard nothing of practical steps taken, except the stoppage of loans, and the warning to China. Will peace really be established between North and South in China, although such establishment of peace is a desirable thing? Will it last longer than six months or a year? What do the Japanese authorities think about these questions? The negative policy pursued, such as withdrawing loans, etc., may lead to a positive, aggressive policy by other foreign powers.

Next, regarding Siberia, has not the object of mobilisation been accomplished? If not, when will if be accomplished? Will anything be accomplished, because of Japan's superior position? Or are the soldiers merely detained there to guard against the Bolshevists? Japan's proposals in the Peace Conference in Paris have not yet been brought to a head, but it is reported that the League of Nations may not accept these proposals. Is not the Empire unready to meet the situation? The Korean riots have lasted over a month and it was considered necessary even to mobilise Japanese soldiers there. Judging from that fact, it is clean the situation is grave. The mobilisation of the soldiers may bring about a temporary peace. But what fundamental policy has the Government for eradicating the cause of troubles in Korea? These are grave issues, as to which we entertain uneasiness unless they are explained in full by the Government.

Japan and China

The permanent peace of the Far East is what is wanted in the diplomacy of the Empire. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Japanese-American friendship will be meaningless without this permanent peace of the Far East. This requires in the first place that the integrity of China's territory shall be preserved. There should be true friendship between Japan and China. Japan must see to it that China secures a strong foundation with her administrative affairs readjusted. With Japan's industrial development, she should establish close economic relations with China so that the Orient may be able to supply its own needs.

Japan, in establishing this policy, must take a leading role. The present Ministry changed the policy toward China from assisting the North, as in the former ministry, by stopping loans and advising North and South to come to terms. But, before peace was re-established in China, Japan stopped loans to China and advised the end of the plan of the War Participation Army so that Japan's economic foot-hold in China has gone. Nothing has yet been done to prove that Japan has a special position in China.

If Japan is prepared to be active in China in establishing close relations with China after the peace is re-established in China, the present lull may be excused. But before the time for action arrived for Japan issues such as unification of railway management in China, in which England and America are chiefly interested, the four power loan consortium, etc., have arisen, in which Japan is fast losing her leading position, and America is replacing Japan.

The Rush To China

The sale of arms to China has come to be monopolised by America, and already arms have been actually delivered in China. That England and America would come in a rush toward China will be the natural outcome. But if a perfect understanding is reached with China other Powers, which have recognised Japan's special position, may not be able to encroach without ceremony. Should the new Four Power Loan consortium be established, what will be the fate of the already established economic loans to China? England and America will control the loans to China. These may appear as groundless fears. But what is being done now looks as if Japan is merely exercising herself much about nothing. We feel as if the peace of the Far East will be controlled by other powers and Japan will have to follow their lead.

How it came about that the movement to cancel the Sino-Japanese treaty of 21 articles has been started in Paris? If we should carefully study the cause we will understand much. It is now premature to speak on this subject, as it is a pending question. But, judging from Japan's policy in the past, China should cooperate with Japan in the Peace Conference, for the peace and welfare of the Far East. The Government, to be sure, is taking the Peace Conference seriously, but a perfect understanding should have been arrived at with China before facing the Peace Conference. The Government has omitted to make the necessary preparations in regard to that point, thus causing the treachery of the Chinese delegates in Paris. The race question and other issues are unimportant compared with the Chinese question. To have given opportunity for exposing in Paris that there is a breach between Japan and China has been a most unprofitable thing for Japan. To blame the Government alone for it may be too cruel. But we must say it, as we view the circumstances leading up to the present situation.

America And Siberia

What about the policy toward Siberia? America's plans are fast being carried out, and as result of America's success in Siberia it is possible that the peace of the Orient will be destroyed. But there is no one among the Government authorities here who can clearly answer the question what shall be done with Siberia. When asked this question by Baron Sakatani in the House of Peers, Mr. Hara merely said that it was clear in the declaration at the time of the mobilisation of the Japanese army to Siberia, and he did not add anything to his statement. But now there seems to be no object or plan in Siberia, save detaining soldiers there. This is a serious situation.

Korean Needs A Change

The Korean situation should exercise the Government authorities much, but they appear indifferent to this matter. The cause of evil dates from the time of annexation. But the former Governor General (Count Terauchi) with his painstaking efforts prevented such rioting from taking place ahead of time. He may be praised for this, although his doings in other respects merited criticisms. If any one says that the riots were caused by the sense of self-determination of the race, or that the funeral of the former emperor was the cause, etc., he does not know the truth about Korea. The army mobilisation may suppress the riots temporarily, but unless a fundamental policy is established to remove the cause of the trouble in Korea, the peace of Korea cannot be hoped for.

When Korea was the center of disturbances in the Far East, Japan, which was anxious to establish peace in the Far East, made many sacrifices as every one remembers. Now the tide of the world is flowing toward the Orient, causing commotions here. At such time as this it is regrettable that the Korean riots should have taken place. The Government should establish a fundamental policy of befriending the Korean natives, so as to give them ease of mind, while taking temporary measures for suppression of the riots.

We will be pleased to learn that our anxieties are mere groundless fears. But we express these views in order to call upon the Government to reflect.

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Shanghai, April 24, 1919.

W. M. REEVES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

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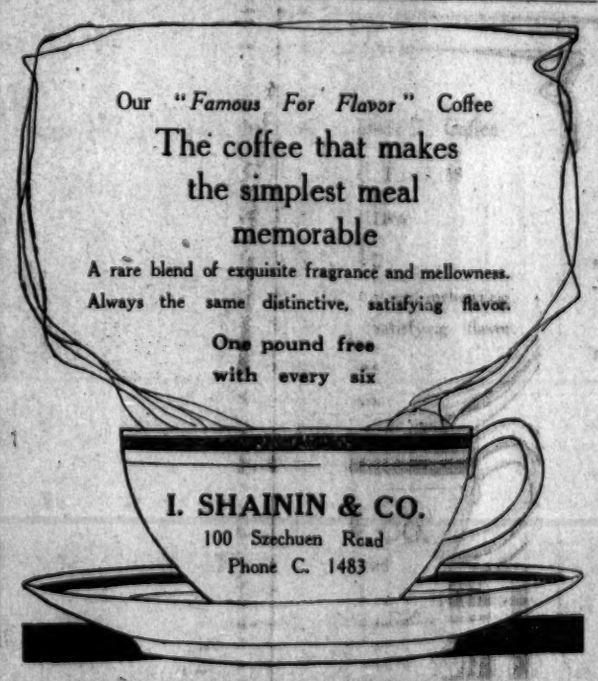
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Basketball In Nanchang

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, April 20.—In a game marked by openness and few errors, the Nanchang Academy basketball team walked through the First Normal School team to the tune of 6-2 this afternoon. Several hundred students and a score or more teachers and proctors from various schools taxed the seating capacity of the open air court at the Normal School. None showed a keener interest than Mr. Wang Hai-ch'eo, principal of the school. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of athletics since he assumed his duties two years ago. The addition of a physical director to the teaching staff last year has brought the athletic work up to a new standard. The students of the Nanchang Academy were coached by J. T. Illick.

A second game was played between the Normal School reserve team and the Y.M.C.A. resulting in the defeat of the latter. Although the season is practically over a new interest is manifested in sports, giving evidence of large development during the spring.

Charity Cup Competition

The Shanghai Charity Cup competition will be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association at the Rifle Range Sunday afternoon and entries will close at 5 p.m. today. The shooting begins at 3 p.m. sharp on Sunday.

Baseball Tomorrow

The American School and Elcano baseball teams will play at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon, starting at 2:30 o'clock. There is a possibility of another game between the Palos and the Quiros although nothing had been settled last night. A double-hender is scheduled for Sunday.

Boxing Carded For May 3

Local promoters announce boxing bouts at the Isis Theater for Saturday night, May 3. Two bouts are already arranged and negotiations pending for three others.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEET TODAY

The Public School for Boys will hold the annual athletic meet this afternoon at the school grounds. The first event is scheduled for 1:30 o'clock.

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CONSTANTINOPLE CITY OF TRAGIC CONTRASTS

Misery And Starvation Found In The Midst Of Mirth And Feasting

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—The entrance to the Straits of the Dardanelles gives the traveler the impression of a drive through a battlefield a few days after the battle. On the right and left shores of the straits carcasses of battleships and steamers are lying stranded, some of them showing only the funnels like huge crosses on their tombs, some being half under water, and many stranded on the cliffs. Near the village of Sed-ul-Bahr five liners are stranded close to each other.

Many of the Turkish forts still show signs of the magnificent fight put up by our ships to force the entrance of these straits. But that is all.

Up and down the Dardanelles large steamers and cargoes are passing through the channel, which has been cleared of mines, bringing food to the starving population of the Balkans, just as in old peace days. The journey through the Dardanelles to Constantinople is safe, for the mines have been located by the British mine-sweepers, and the place cleared. The dangerous zone is in the Black Sea, where nobody can say where the mines have been laid, this being the work of the Turks, who don't know themselves.

Byzantine Sincerity

When I reached Constantinople the Golden Horn was full of Allied men-of-war, all having on their topmast the French flag, in honor of General Franchet d'Esperey, who arrived at few hours before.

The streets were packed with a crowd shouting "Vive la France!" and "Vive les Allies!" It was the same crowd that shouted a few months ago "Hoch!" And bands were playing, and children, dressed in their Sunday clothes, were singing the "Marseillaise," which they had to learn to replace the "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," sung last March to celebrate the victories of the Central Powers on the Western front. Flowers being too expensive, the General, who was riding on a beautiful horse, held by two colored soldiers, was received by the population with confetti and serpentines. We are in the carnival season now!

Next morning the Constantinople press, printed in that funny French slang that is spoken here, had dithyrambic articles on the French General. I succeeded in getting a copy of a paper (also printed in French) that appeared some two years ago. It used then practically the same phrases as today; for instance: "The sun is shining again on our city," and "The geniality of the General has crushed our enemies, etc.," but, of course, it referred then to Mackensen. Now they had to change the name only, and put instead of Mackensen "Franchet d'Esperey." The rest is the same, and also the feelings. It is Byzantine sincerity.

'Vive Les Allies'

I walked slowly up the dirty narrow streets which lead from Galata to Pera. Hundreds of little shops are full of all kinds of food. On every window were painted the Allied flags, and in a shop window, under the white paint on which were printed in red letters, "Vive les Allies!" I could see written in black letters on the glass the old "Gott strafe England." The cosmopolitan local people here always needed a master; who he is, it does not matter as long as it is not the Turk. And the more masters there are the better. The more the merrier! It gives ground for so many more intrigues.

Hunting for rooms in Constantinople is nearly as bad as in Paris, for the town is overcrowded with Allied officers, officials, Turkish Pashas, who all try to get sheltered in the two or three good hotels. However, English people will find it not very difficult to get a room in a leading hotel here, as the porter—a German, of course—who has been porter in a London hotel before the war, will fix them all right, with the hope that through their influence he may get the long desired permission to get back to his "dear old London." Of course, a wise man will never ask for the price of the room, for he will never be able to sleep afterwards.

Fantastic Prices

All prices here are fantastic. A lunch costs about four Turkish pounds, and a dinner never less than five. But in exchange one can get everything one wants in this town. Any amount of butter, cream, sugar, meat, sweets of all kinds and descriptions. Any amount and all kinds of wines and beer. The owners of the former German "Bier Halle" have changed the "l" of the first word and taken off the "e" of the second and have a new English expression, the "Beer Hall."

The restaurants are packed, and from early morning until late at night the cafes are crowded with people gazing at each other or talking international politics, in front of a cup of Turkish coffee or a few excellent cakes with cream. But on the sidewalks of the disgustingly filthy streets, half-dressed children are lying in the mud.

Pera is in full carnival. Every day, afternoon teas with music, and every night a couple of dances; people are living here as if war and misery had never raged in these regions. At a dance given by a "new rich" two days ago I calculated, from the number of bottles of champagne, liqueur, etc., that he could have supplied with bread and fish at least 100 families for three months. But of course he would not have had the honor of entertaining young Allied officers.

A Terrible Contrast

The ladies showed at the beginning their disgust for the horrible "Roches," but half an hour later, when they forgot themselves a little, they could not help saying how charming and nice the German lieutenants were, and the nice presents they used to bring to the flappers of the house. "The French are, of course, very nice, but so dreadfully stingy."

That is Pera, as it was 50 years ago, and will be 50 years hence.

But across the bridge, only a mile from this brilliant quarter, on the other side of the water, the most horrible and indescribable misery is reigning. It is the Turkish quarter, for whom the war was not a source of enjoyment, neither an occasion of making millions in less than a month. Here women and children die by hundreds of starvation under the eyes of a Government unable and incapable of taking the slightest remedial measure.

Noted Irish Leader Addresses Boston State Senate

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT

Sir Horace Plunkett, of Dublin, Ireland, the noted Irish leader, arrived recently in Boston where he addressed the State Senate on the Irish question, according to a report from Boston. Sir Horace, in his address before the Senate, said: "The Irish question can be solved only by Irishmen in Ireland. We look to America for guidance in solving our economic problems and it is in this way that those Americans who wish to help Ireland 'can do so in the greatest degree." The photo of Sir Horace was made upon his arrival in Boston.

Today's Dance Music

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 o'clock:

1. One Step—Fifty Fifty .....Smith
2. Waltz—The Bluebird ...Kummer
3. Fox Trot—Smiles .....Roberts
4. One Step—When We Went to Sunday School ...van Alstyne
5. Waltz—Geraldine .....Lodge
6. Fox Trot—Keep 'Em Goin'...Ivers
7. One Step—Huki.....Berger
8. Fox Trot—Wondrous Eyes of Araby .....Spencer

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

EMPRESS HERE TOMORROW

The Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, leaves Nagasaki tonight and is expected at Woosung tomorrow evening at seven o'clock. The tender with passengers and baggage will reach the Customs Jetty three hours later. The Russia will sail for Manila and Hongkong Sunday afternoon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 2:30 o'clock.

China Sails Today

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China arrives at Woosung from Hongkong this morning at daylight and sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco tonight. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

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WOMAN'S CLUB MEMBERS HEAR PLEASING PAPERS

Large Attendance At Literary Department Meeting Delighted By Two Speakers

A discussion of original religions of China and China's ancient ceremonials, by Miss L. Tuttle of the McTyeire School, and a talk on Chinese etiquette, by Dr. John Darroch, delighted 75 members of the American Woman's Club who attended the meeting of the Literary Department at the Carlton yesterday afternoon. It was the largest meeting of the year's program of study of China. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Arthur Rugh.

Miss Tuttle sketched the history of religions in China, beginning with the 25th century before Christ and marking the changes from monotheism to dualism and later to materialism. She compared the early faiths to Christianity and Judaism and contrasted many of the ceremonies with those of biblical times.

In speaking of ancient ceremonials, she discussed imperial worship, various festivals and worship of ancestors, describing each ceremony in detail.

Dr. Darroch dealt with Chinese etiquette before it came under the influence of foreigners, told how the details varied in different districts or provinces, in different strata, and with different folk.

"Correct deportment means more to the Chinese than it does to us; it is an outward expression of inward truth," said the speaker.

After describing a Chinese house, Dr. Darroch discussed the etiquette of a formal call, then turned to a dinner and later described the correct deportment at a betrothal and marriage. The speaker took his audience with him to the house, dinner and engagement and wedding ceremonies and punctuated his talk with various anecdotes.

At the next meeting of the Literary Department, which will probably be held at the Carlton next Thursday, the members will hear talks on Chinese marriage and burial ceremonies. Mrs. T. C. Chu, of the Y.W.C.A., and Mrs. Vanderbeek of Nanyang College will be the speakers.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the movement in the price of silver continues to reflect the fluctuations of American exchange, which lately have become steadier. Shanghai Exchange is still 4/9½ per Tael.

Attractive Program For Saturday Tiffin

Four Prominent Men To Speak At Meeting At The Carlton

An attractive program has been arranged for the Saturday Club tiffin to be held at the Carlton tomorrow noon. A feature of the meeting is that it will be open to ladies and friends of members.

A wireless message was sent yesterday afternoon to Miss Ruth Law, American aviatrix, who is a passenger on the Colombia due here tomorrow, asking her to speak at the tiffin. A reply is expected early today.

The meeting will be presided over by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and the speakers will be Lieut.-Col. Robert L. Dickinson, of the United States Public Health Bureau, who was active in war time hospital work; Bishop Logan H. Roots; Professor H. L. Silcock, president of West China University; and Major George W. Simmons, special commissioner of the American Red Cross.

Volunteers should attend in uniform and opportunity will be given for all who must leave early to go at 1:50 p.m. The tiffin will begin at 12:15 p.m.

Missionary Body In Session Today

China Continuation Committee Starts Annual Meeting At Union Church This Morning

The seventh annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee will start this morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Union Church Hall. The general world trend toward Christian co-operation will make the meeting of special interest.

The missionary movement is now a world movement and plans are on foot in every country of the world for more concentrated effort along the lines of missionary activity. The more prominent aspects of these movements will be considered at the meeting commencing this morning.

Wedding

Bain-Hutchinson

The wedding of Mr. C. M. Bain of Messrs. Maitland and Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Alma Hutchinson took place yesterday in the British Consulate-General. Mr. H. Phillips, the acting Consul-General, performed the ceremony.

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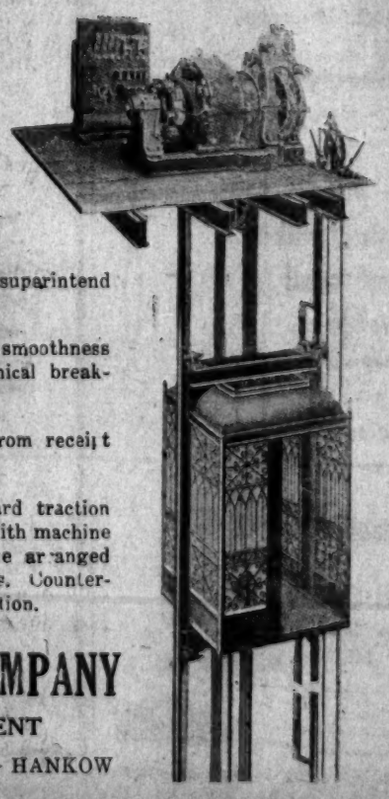

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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大陸報

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CHARITY LEAGUE

A Thé Dansant is to be given at the Carlton Café on Sunday, April 27th, from 4-8 p.m. The hall has been kindly loaned by the management free of charge for the occasion, and all proceeds from the sale of admission tickets will be for the benefit of the CHARITY LEAGUE.

22258

Shanghai Nanking and Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railways

Foreign members of the public travelling by train are not now required to produce a passport, or certificate of identity.

BY ORDER.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

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22243

THE SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office
Telephone Building, Shanghai

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, Today, April 25th., 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 11th to April 25th both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.

21938

Shanghai Rifle Association

The Shanghai Charity Cup

To be held on Sunday, 27th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. sharp. Competitors are reminded that entries for the above will close at 5 p.m. today.

A. M. COLLACO,
Secretary and Treasurer,
RUSSO ASIATIC BANK

22259

The Far Eastern Insurance Co. Limited

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held in the Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, Today, 25th April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1918, the election of the Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th April, 1919, to the 25th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the General Manager for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Mnaager.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1919.

22026

LOST

Lost, B/L No. 1 for 112 pkgs. Ore Stone, ex "Hsin Peking" from Ningpo, Voy. 1856, imported on Mar. 24th, 1918. Delivery has been taken of 30 pkgs., and the public are hereby warned not to negotiate the B/L, as it has been cancelled, and application is being made to have duplicate issued.

HSINLI & CO.

22237

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

LOST

Delivery order, issued by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and Godown Co., Pootung, B/L No. 179, for two cases screws ex s.s. "Slavic Prince," marked A D 2311 C.E. & Co.

This is now declared null and void and the public are warned against negotiating same. Duplicate is being issued.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.,
38 Canton Road.

22241

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

52nd MEETING
3rd May, 1919.
(SATURDAY)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 28th April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m. May 15, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing coal for Nagasaki, and Miike, Japan, Manila and other military stations Philippine Department. Further information on application.

22191

COMPRADORE wanted for a large firm. Must be familiar with import of Machinery, Hardware, Chemicals, Paints, Dry Goods, Paper, etc., and export of Oils, Egg Products, Silk, Tea, Grains, Drugs, etc. One with experience and standing is preferred. Good salary and commission. Apply, giving particulars, to Box No. 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

PRINTING MACHINE FOR SALE

MIEHLE, No. 1

TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING PRESS

of latest model, and unexcelled for high-class color work, as well as for ordinary job and newspaper printing, complete with all accessories, is offered for sale. In first-class running order.

TYPE-BED MEASUREMENT 38½" x 46"
SPEED 2,400 PER HOUR

For further particulars and price, apply to:

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.
41, Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We Specialize In Machines For

ADDING
LISTING
CALCULATING
TYPING

AND MACHINES FOR EVERY OFFICE PURPOSE

Before buying elsewhere, phone us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbauck

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.

22125

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22240

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37-B Canton Road, second-floor, one suite of two large rooms. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

22214 A. 29

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22152

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

HOUSES WANTED

Unfurnished house, in Hongkew district preferred. Advertiser willing to sign three years' lease for suitable house if properly done up. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

22196 M.2

SITUATION VACANT

COMPETENT translator, with six years' experience in translating Chinese into English and vice versa, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

22250 A.29.

WANTED, experienced shipping accountant (foreigner) for Shanghai by large American firm. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

22211 A. 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Services of a Male Stenographer to start work at once. Good prospects for efficient worker. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER invites boring contracters to apply in writing for undertaking to sink several bore holes in connection with mining operation. Rocks most likely encountered are limestone, sandstone and shales. State lowest average charge per yard bored; traveling, boarding and lodging expenses being included. Only persons having previous experience need apply. Replies to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

22192 A.27

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.
70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, a furnished room overlooking the river, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

22239 A. 27

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom and verandah attached. Nice view, facing south, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

22249 A.27.

TO LET, immediate occupation, flat, 172 North Szechuen Road. Rent exceedingly reasonable. Call or phone J. B. Taylor, North 2018.

22257.

TO LET, occupancy at once, detached house, nine rooms, Taels fifty. 58 Baikal Road, Wayside.

22244 A. 27

TO LET, one well-furnished comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached. Good board and attendance. Phone and elevator. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

22202

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, one exceptionally large, airy, well-furnished bed-sitting room, with private bathroom, in good Central location facing south, Suitable for two friends or married couple. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

22202

ROOM and BOARD 6 Wayside Road, Madame Antoinette.

22185 M. 3

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A Chinese possessing excellent education in English and Chinese, desires engagement. Varied experience. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

22229 A. 25

BOOKKEEPER — correspondent, capable of managing import or export department, open to accept any position. Willing to start with Taels 175. Outport no objection. Address to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

22226 A. 26

EXPERIENCED Chinese with practical knowledge of salesmanship and general office work, seeks position as office assistant or salesman. Apply to Box 43, THE PRESS.

22221 A. 29

HOUSES TO LET

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21874

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, at Kuling. Two or three houses, running water. Rates very reasonable. D. F. Dodd, Chinkiang.

22248 A.27.

TO LET, four-roomed dwelling house with out-house, Avenue Road, opposite Wong Ka Shaw Gardens, close to Carter Road. Apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

22233 A. 26

That desirable residence, 549 Great Western Road, to let, furnished, from May to November inclusive. Three sittings and bathrooms, garage, etc. For particulars apply to Shanghai Land Investment Co.

22219 A. 27

TO LET, four-roomed house with garden, 858 Siccawei Road, near French tram. Taels sixty. Fine country air. Garage, verandahs.

22208 A. 25

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 115.00; 8 Hart Road, Tls. 65.00; 207 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00; 208 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00. The West End Estates, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.

22155

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21878

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Garage, large size, for one car; galvanized corrugated iron, in splendid condition. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

22256 A.27.

MOTOR car for sale, Coupelet two-seater, with dickey, completely weather proof, and can be opened or closed in 10 seconds, with self-starter and electric lights. Car in excellent running order and condition. Just the car for a doctor or one whose work takes him out in all kinds of weather. Demountable rims, extra. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

22255 A.27.

FOR SALE, sailing yacht "MARNE" (ex "Mignon"). Apply to E. Binder, c/o Olivier & Co., 16 Museum Road.

22227 A. 27

FOR SALE: One 4-seater touring car, Studebaker, latest model; in use only 2 months, owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard VII.

22203 A. 25

FOR SALE: One Renault Limousine, 4-cylinder, in perfect running order; owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.

22203 A. 25

FOR SALE, one I.S.S. Bond, fully paid up for 34 months. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

22206 A. 25

FOR SALE, sewing cotton thread, news print paper. Price moderate. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road. Telephone 562.

22223 A. 25

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-	Harbin	Peking
chendze)	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
	Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $800,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

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66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, April 24, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches .	30.01	30.05
Variation for 24 hrs. .	−0.05	−0.01
Variation for 12 hrs. .	↑0.03	↑0.04
Wind—Direction	SSW	NW
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.) .	53°0	67°3
Humidity	96	54
Nebulosity (0-10)	9	8
Rainfall inches	—	—

23.—Cloudy and still hazy but rather fine weather with moderate Southerly breezes in our regions. The barometers have, as a rule, risen in the Central and Southern districts; but they are falling again in the North.

24.—Misty but fine weather with light S.S.W. breezes. Barometer rising again in the North, slowly falling in our regions.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 22, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	18-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	60-80
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	6-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-20
Bananas	„	10-12
Cherries	„	10-12
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	5-12
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.5/
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

H. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Philippine National Bank

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

-:- -:- Financial And Commercial News -:- -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 24, 1919
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/11=Tls. 4.07
@ exch. 73.1=Mex. $5.56
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 115=Tls 86.96
@ 73.1=Mex. $118.96
Mex. Dollar Market Rate: 72.875
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 269
Copper Cash .....per tael 1854
Native Interest .....Tls. 100

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 28.06
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.65

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/11
London ..... Demand 4/11⅛
India ..... T.T. 326½
Paris ..... T.T. 688½
Paris ..... Demand 691½
New York ..... T.T. 114½
New York ..... Demand 114⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68⅝
Japan ..... T.T. 44⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 284
Singapore ..... T.T. 47⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/0
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/1
London ... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/1⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/1⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/1⅜
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 721½
New York ... o/d. Docy. 116⅛
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 120⅛

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,150 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $4.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls.	3.76	@ 4/9½		£1
,,	1	@ 645	Francs	7.19
,,	0.82	@ 109½	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 48	Yen	2.42
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	3.99
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.50 cash
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.30 April
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.35 June
Japan and China S. and W. Co., Tls. 19.50 May
Japan and China S. and W. Co., Tls. 19.20 June
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 21.90 April
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 22.20 May
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 22.60 June
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 20's Tls. 188.50 May
Water Moon 16's Tls. 183.40 April
Wedding 16's Tls. 171.50 May
For Standard Tls. 162.50 June

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Hall and Holtz $12.50
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 35.50
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 32.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 187.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 24.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.75
Shanghai Docks Tls 127.00
Unofficial
Chinese Engineering and Mining "B" Tls. 11.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 90.00 April
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 13.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 12.75 June
Weeks Tls. 12.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 36.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, April 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
Repahs Tls. 0.80 cash

Coal Market

In their report for fortnight ending April 24 Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

Japan Coal.—There is no change to report in this market since last writing and everything is very quiet, as usual at this season of the year there is little or no demand of any kind, native dealers are still continuing their waiting attitude in the hope of easier prices and easier freights, but in view of the strong tone of the market in Japan, we are afraid they are doomed to disappointment.

Fushun Coal.—No change.

Kaiping Coal.—There is practically nothing new to report since last writing. Prices remain firm and there is a big demand for lump and the better grades generally, both in the North and Japan, with the result that supplies for this port are limited.

Sua Manggis Pays 5 Percent

The ninth annual general meeting of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., No. 6 Peking Road.

Mr. L. J. Cuditt occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and A. R. Duncan, directors, W. Standing representing the secretaries, and shareholders representing 11,600 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the year 1918, so eventful in the world's history, was remarkably uneventful as regards the company's affairs and I find some difficulty in supplementing the information embodied in the report by the customary speech.

"You will have noticed that the policy of thinning out has resulted in reducing the average number of trees per acre in tapping to 83, it must be understood, however, that all the trees are not in tapping in all the tapping areas. A new census is being taken but the figures have not yet reached us. The object of thinning out of course is to give the trees the opportunity to develop to the best advantage by the admission of light and air and to thus increase the yield. That this object is being attained is seen by a comparison of the yield per tree during the last three years, viz., 1916, 2.51 lbs; 1917, 3.35 lbs. and 1918, 3.88 lbs. The estimated output for the current year is 280,000 lbs. I do not attach very great importance to estimates of output for the reason that one can only base one's calculations on the assumption of normal conditions, while, as we all know, results depend upon such uncontrolable factors as weather, labor supply and health, thus during 1918 the manager had to contend with abnormal rains in July, August and September, the practical cessation of Tamil recruiting, and no sooner did weather conditions become more favorable than influenza appeared in epidemic form and instead of collecting the estimated amount of rubber, viz., 235,000 lbs. the figure reached was only 221,500 lbs. The first three months of this year show a better percentage of yield and personally, I look forward without misgiving to a satisfactory year in this respect.

"The manufacture of the lowest grade of scrap rubber into crepe, which was discontinued during the last three months of 1918 owing to the low prices then ruling, has been resumed.

"The quality of the sheet rubber has been kept up to F. A. Q. standard and best prices have been obtained, these, however, only showed a net return of $—.0638 above the all-in cost, the improvement which took place after the cessation of hostilities in Europe coming too late to have much effect on the average price.

"The decrease in the all-in cost, $—.0412, was due in a large measure to the waiving of the war tax for a time. The resumption of the tax and the higher value of rubber will be again reflected in the current year's cost of production.

"The accounts call for but little comment. The company has managed to pay its way a trifle over and at the end, at least we hope it is the end, of a period of some anxiety we find ourselves with our reserves intact and consequently in a position to recommend the distribution of the bulk of the surplus in hand to the shareholders. About half of this surplus was brought forward from 1917 as at that time it was advisable to have cash in hand to meet contingencies, and the other half has been earned on the year's working.

"The amount of Tls. 1,741.07 which it is proposed to carry forward to this year's account is ample for our requirements as after paying the proposed dividend we shall still have a credit balance in Shanghai current account of Tls. 5,200.

"Turning to the balance sheet, on the asset side, development account is larger by Tls. 684.23 and the item of wells and water supply appears for the first time in an amount of Tls. 457.05, Buildings, on which an expenditure of Tls. 2,957.09 has been incurred, remain in the balance sheet at the previous year's figure of Tls. 7,000. Tools and machinery have been still further reduced to Tls. 1,000 as the existing factory equipment will be replaced by a new installation in the course of a year or eighteen months. Furniture now stands at a total of Tls. 1,600, which is well within the actual value. Stocks of rubber have been taken at the prices realised, advices of sales having been received before closing the accounts.

"Investments as specially mentioned in the balance sheet remain at cost as before with an explanatory note as to market value, while the exchange fluctuation account disappears from among the assets and an equivalent amount from the item of general reserve on the other side, making this latter liability Tls. 22,866.24 instead of Tls. 32,000.

"Two years ago Mr. J. H. Teesdale, a director of this company, left for service in France with the Chinese Labor Corps. He has been demobilised and will return to Shanghai very soon and we hope he will rejoin the board."

The chairman concluded by stating that he would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. W. C. Barrett said he took it that they could not expect, now that the estate was producing on 644 acres, any very material increase in the output.

The chairman replied that it was difficult to state. Some companies got an average of 5 lbs. per tree but he did not think this company would reach more than 4 lbs. per tree in full bearing. They had been trying to get new land, but the whole thing rested with the Government, which had so far not given notice of any auctions of new land. When new land did come into the market the company, through its agents, would endeavor to add, if possible, to their acreage.

Mr. Barrett asked how it was proposed to finance the cost of the new machinery.

The chairman replied that they had a fixed deposit of $20,000; also War Loan investments of $20,000 and $5,000—and out of that reserve money they proposed to pay for the installation of new machinery.

Mr. Barrett complimented the directors and others concerned on the satisfactory position in which the company was in, and the chairman returned thanks.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

That the report and accounts to December 31, 1918, as printed and circulated be accepted and passed.—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. A. R. Duncan.

That a dividend at the rate of 5 percent equal to twenty-five Tael cents per share on the issued capital of the company be paid on April 25, 1919 to shareholders on the registers on that date.—Proposed by the chairman seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. W. C. Barrett and seconded by Mr. Foo Ching.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee be re-elected auditors to the company for the current financial year at a fee of Shanghai Taels 150. —Proposed by Mr. W. C. Barrett and seconded by Mr. Foo Ching.

Gas Company Pays Tls. 2.50 Dividend

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at No. 8 Peking Road.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg presided, and there were also present: Messrs. F. Ayscough, C. W. Wrightson and G. A. Richardson, directors; Mr. George R. Wingrove, secretary, Mr. F. W. Potter, engineer-in-chief, and Messrs. J. Ambrose, J. Armstrong, R. Anderton, H. F. L. Bell, G. Campbell, T. Cock, Chun Nea-ching, E. H. Dunning, R. S. F. McBain, E. E. Parsons and Wong Che-feng. A total of 5,679 shares and 1,063 votes were represented.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen, the reports and accounts having been in your hands for some days we will, if it so pleases you, take them as read.

I do not think I need inflict on you today a lengthy address. The crux of our position is coal. The outcry for increased facilities for its supply we must all echo. With this valuable and much needed commodity in sight and within easy reach, it is nevertheless unavailable—solely through the—call it ineptitude or indifference or what you will—of the people of this great country in regard to taking steps themselves or getting technical financial assistance to develop its extraction from the earth. A year ago I dwelt upon this vital question. We were then still in the throes of war. Happily an armistice has become the forerunner of a peace that must sooner of later eventuate. In these conditions it was reasonable to expect that coal owners would see their way to supply their customers on terms adjusted to the industrial needs of their consumers. Conditions of freight are—or will probably be ameliorated during this year—while exchanges favor the delivery here of coal from Japan but unfortunately we found that when the time came to make our contracts for the year, there was a consensus of action on the part of Japanese coal owners, so that our contracts had to be made with very little concession on the prices we had to pay while the war and its complications were actually upon us. It may be fairly hoped that some concessions may yet be obtained and that our next contracts may meet with the treatment which I think a company such as ours, whose duty it is to supply the public needs, would seem to deserve.

I am glad to recognise that a step has recently been taken by a prominent coal company in this country which may lead to some fair adjustment of prices to consumers.

It will bring this vital question home to you if I mention here that our coal alone actually used during 1918 showed an increased cost of Tls. 144,859.29 as compared with the previous year—to say nothing of the increased quantity of petroleum required to assist our gas production, and the lesser quantity of residuals available for sale.

But for the increased burden of the cost of coal we should have good reason to be satisfied with the results of 1918, for we had an improved consumption of gas—and with a return to something like normal prices so that we, in turn can reduce the cost of gas to our consumers, it seems reasonable to take a hopeful view of our future; though till we are through the coal difficulty it will be well to refrain from any too sanguine expectations.

Our works of extension have chiefly been, that we have laid 3.87 miles of new mains and have changed 2.65 miles of old ones—our total milage of mains now being 119.21 miles.

We find our gas fire and cooking appliances much appreciated as being convenient and reliable at a reasonable cost. The hot-water apparatus we now supply is introduced into houses at a small initial expense and is very convenient for hot water distribution to any part of a building. I should like to appeal to those interested in our company to encourage the use of our appliances, by having them introduced or recommending them whenever opportunity occurs—and perhaps I may remark that we find with regret that when new public lamps are required the competing illuminant is favored.

Dual lighting is still under consideration and a more comprehensive scheme is in contemplation whereby alternate gas and electric lights would be supplied in all roads, so that no road would ever be left in total darkness, if one form of light failed. I hope this scheme may eventuate when financial conditions are easier.

Turning now to the accounts:

The report shows you that (coal being the cause) we have to deal with reduced figures, working account showing a decreased profit of Tls. 97,335.86.

Working account shows our revenue from all sources to be Tls. 919,069.41 against Tls. 824,065.86—an increase of Tls. 95,003.55 whilst expenditure was Tls. 685,511.07 against Tls. 493,171.66, an increase of Tls. 192,339.41, of which the cost of coal and petroleum account for Tls. 166,609.28.

Carbonised material cost Tls. 470,955.36 against Tls. 304,346.08 an increase, as just stated, of Tls. 166,609.28, and there were 622 tons more material carbonised and 4,421,-800 cubic feet more gas manufactured.

Other charges for manufacture of gas and maintenance and cost of distribution show a total increase of Tls. 20,561.78 over last year—of which salaries and wages comprise the bulk. The remainder of these charges call for no special remark.

Turning to the credit side of the account:

Receipts from gas sales are Tls. 757,200.40 against Tls. 604,423.97 an increase of Tls. 152,776.43 due mainly to the increased price charged for gas. Both foreigners and natives have contributed to this satisfactory result.

The aggregate income from the sales of residuals was Tls. 135,517.82 against Tls. 193,040.89, a total decrease of Tls. 57,523.07, but this is entirely due to our having had to use a large proportion of our coke production in the manufacture of water gas—so that this loss is only apparent—our other residuals aggregate a small increase.

Fittings shows a profit, including rentals for apparatus on hire, of Tls. 25,505.44.

As regards profit and loss account—the net profit for the year was Tls. 189,306.91 against Tls. 280,288.-13—a decrease of Tls. 93,981.22.

I think I may leave the other entries as detailed in this account to speak for themselves—but I may mention that "interest on investments" appears this year as a separate item, showing the interest on certain investments as seen in the balance sheet.

Referring now to the balance sheet itself—

There has been no addition to land and buildings, and no expenditure incurred on manufacturing plant.

The expenditure on distributing plant, including appliances on hire, was Tls. 101,515.60.

Our investments account consists of our own debentures Tls. 121,900.-00, which we still hold available for any possible emergencies and £5,000, 5 percent war bonds at cost price.

Sundry debtors is a heavier figure than one would like to see but Tls. 169,281.71 of this has since been collected.

On the other side of the account you will note that sundry deposits are now included under one heading as being more convenient.

The only other account which I need refer to is our insurance fund which has increased during the year from Tls. 20,966.55 to Tls. 27,184.33.

I think I have fully dealt with the accounts—and as to our future, what I have said about coal covers pretty well all I can say. I am glad to be able to state that we have now obtained the Council's undertaking to culvert the Defense Creek and so alleviate the insanitary conditions arising therefrom. We shall make a contribution thereto of Tls. 5,000. In due course we hope that the other grave insanitary evil from which our employes suffer—the garbage shoot—will also disappear.

As to our staff—their health has not been all that could be desired—but with improved sanitary conditions I hope it may soon be better.

The members who have been serving at the front will shortly be returning and we shall welcome them back with hearty congratulations.

The Chairman invited questions, but none being asked the following resolutions were then adopted:

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough.

That a dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1918, be paid to the shareholders at the rate of Taels 2.50 per share—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account remaining after payment of the dividend at this meeting be appropriated as recommended by the directors in their report for the year 1918—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. A. Richardson.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of this company—Proposed by Mr. E. H. Dunning and seconded by Mr. G. L. Campbell.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected as auditors for this company—Proposed by Mr. J. Ambrose and seconded by Mr. Thos. Cock.

The Chairman thanked shareholders for their attendance and said that dividend warrants would be issued today.

Share Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon writes as follows in their exchange circular for week ending April 23:

Exchange.—The New York maximum price for silver remains at C.$1.01½ per ounce pure. The London price after slight fluctuations is again 48⅞d. Our rate for T.T. on London weakened to 4s. 9½d. on the 17th inst. on some Government settlements with the possibility of speculative buying following, but the market went quite the other way and the ⅛d. drop was quickly recovered and our rates have since ruled firm and risen another ⅛ to 4s. 10⅛d. (T.T. on London). At the close the market is firm but perhaps not quite so firm as when it opened, as the speculators do not appear inclined to offer cover at the rates ruling.

Our stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 29,582,000 is about Tls. 360,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $22,850,000 is about $430,000 up.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 23, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918	1919
	$	$
Gross Receipts	37,066.95	31,892.36
Loss by currency depreciation	9,174.38	7,220.66
Effective Receipts	27,892.57	24,671.70
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.04	23.99
Car Miles run	83,362	79,187
Passengers Carried	1,688,117	1,454,479

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 25, 1919

French Security And The Rhine

MARSHAL Foch with his own characteristic succinctness and the French clarity of thought goes straight to the root of the difference that has delayed the peace settlement in Paris. "Having reached the Rhine, we must stay there," he says; "that is the only safety for France and England." In his statement is enfolded the issue that is being fought out by the two schools of thought represented at the peace conference.

The security of France and Belgium is the indispensable condition of the conclusion of peace. That must be and will be the premise of any treaty that is drawn. The two nations cannot be offered up again as sacrifice while the rest of the world girds itself to throw back the invader. The fangs of Germany must be drawn. A peace that does not accomplish that is no peace. On that all men are agreed.

On how it shall be achieved there are differences of opinion. The question is this: Granting that France must forever be safe from invasion, can it best secure safety by weakening Germany territorially and depending primarily upon its own strength or by relying upon the combined strength of the world guaranteeing it, as every other nation, against invasion?

There are those to whom Marshal Foch's formula is the only possible solution. The beast is down and chained; he must be kept chained and a club permanently held aloft to keep him down. Possession of the Rhine frontier is the club. They argue that with France holding all the jumping-off places and also the industrial regions which furnish the sinews of war, the Germans will never dare seek another test of strength. France, on its side, with its renewed strength will be able to face the possibility of a test unafraid. They welcome the guarantees of a world united, but they cannot rely upon it. France, they know, can never again be bled as it has in this war and survive, and they will not face the risk of a repetition. The position is easy to understand and to sympathise with. To France security is not an objective and academic question. It is a question of life and death—death by torture. So much for the one view.

There are others, and they embrace all who have followed President Wilson's line of thought throughout the war, to whom this is not enough. They concede that this will give France security now, but they regard it as only a temporary and a lesser security. They point to the fact that this was the reasoning of Bismarck when he forced the punitive peace on France. He sought by imposing a crushing indemnity on France and by depriving it of the strategically and industrially invaluable provinces of Alsace and Lorraine so to cripple it that it might never again be a serious rival to Central Europe. The result we know. In ten years France had recovered, in less than fifty it was strong enough to withstand the German hordes and to beat them back, to make the greatest individual contribution to the victory. The indemnity, the loss of the two provinces, only knotted its muscles, steeled its soul, fired its spirit to the beautiful flaming beacon that has enthrilled the world for all time and made the name of France immortal.

How much do annexations and restrictions make for security? France is the answer. Why may not Germany be a repetition? What practicable way is there to prevent the Germans, similarly fired by desire for revenge, to recover and strike for a resettlement? If territorial weakening and indemnities are insufficient, there remains only permanent policing by an Allied force, and no Allied statesman regards that seriously as practicable. It would put us on a perpetual war footing. Those who disagree with the Foch formula point to an effective League of Nations—Society of Nations, International Federation, call it what you will—as the only permanent security for France. With every nation pledged to prevent invasion anywhere, France will have for its reliance the combined power of the nations; a protection greater than any alliance can give it, for alliances are transitory: the trembling of France till it knew whether Great Britain would make the great decision in August, 1914, is proof of that. It would stake its existence not on a coalition but on the world. It would not have to doubt whether Britain would come to its rescue; it would not have to wait more than two years for America.

But the foundation of a world union must be a peace treaty without punitive measures, a peace treaty that shall mete out to Germany stern justice for its past sins but leave no legacy of *revanche* for the future. It must be a peace of judgment, not of conquest. It must be the foundation of a world without standing grievances and adjustments made on the basis of power calling for rectification. It must, in short, end the theory of power as the sole arbiter in international relationships.

That is the cleavage that lies behind the prolonged discussions at Paris. That is what has caused the delay in the disposal of the Saar Valley. For that question is the touchstone of the peace settlement. The soldier- and diplomat-mind clings to the old shibboleths and old devices; the Wilson-mind seeks new foundations. And it is not unfair to point out that it is the soldier- and diplomat-mind that has brought the world to the brink of ruin now as before; and that there is no reason to expect that it should do otherwise in the future.

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I consider it my duty as a Chinese resident in the International Settlement to break silence and call attention of the public and especially the Settlement Authorities to this widespread, unchecked and rather fashionable gambling popularly known as "Tsai P'iao" or Lottery. No matter how this system of gambling may be termed or whitewashed it is gambling unquestionable and forbidden by laws.

It may be contended that the Chinese Government has sanctioned these particular lotteries or that the local gentry have supervised these particular lottery organisations or that the gains made therefrom have been and are devoted to benevolent purposes. But it cannot be come round that lottery is gambling, that gambling is an evil, a breach of law, an offence the community suffers from. Our Chinese Criminal Code Article 279 says "Any person who issues lotteries shall be liable to penal servitude for a term of the fourth or fifth degree or confinement and a fine not exceeding 2,000 yuan; any person who acts as agent for buying and selling lotteries shall be liable to penal servitude for a term of the fifth degree or confinement and a fine not exceeding 1,000 yuan."

It is very fortunate that lotteries are not issued in the Settlement and the Chinese residents have to be thankful for that. It is also appreciated that the lottery agents are not allowed a footing in the Settlement. But what is left to be regretted is that the Chinese residents in the Settlement have bought lotteries without restraint and that lottery advertisements are freely allowed in the local Chinese papers. The fact that not a few winners have proved to be the Settlement residents shows the enthusiastic interest taken by the Settlement residents in this gambling and that a large proportion of the Chinese residents in the Settlement have recklessly taken part in it.

I therefore urge that the responsible authorities of the Settlement should take steps to put a stop to or at least impede the progress of this lottery gambling. As means to be adopted I suggest that the local Chinese papers be asked for the sake of honor to reject all lottery advertisements and secondly that all Chinese lottery buyers be made liable to prosecution under the Chinese Criminal Code Article 280 which says "Any person who buys any lottery shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 yuan. If any profit is made therefrom, the amount of fine shall be more than the price of lottery but less than twice such price; in case the amount twice the price is less than 100 yuan, the fine shall be more than the price but not exceeding 100 yuan." And lastly that the Municipal Police spare no effort in bringing up such cases before the Mixed Court.

Yours faithfully,
L. C. YANG,
Shanghai, April 24.

Presidential Prospects For 1920

By Geoffrey Parsons
(*New York Tribune*)

These are the conclusions resulting from five weeks of first hand investigations in the Middle West. They are based on much talk with voters, checked up by the opinions of those few and far-between politicians of long experience who depend for their conclusions upon the facts of home sentiment, not hope or guess.

First as to the Republican candidates in 1920:

The two Republican candidates most talked of by voters are today unquestionably General Wood and Mr. Taft. They are the only national figures at present in the running.

General Pershing may come home and develop sentiment as a great national hero and walk away with the nomination. There is little sentiment for him among returning soldiers at present. There is considerable criticism. Politicians have practically withdrawn him from their calculations.

Among favorite sons, the local candidates, there is not much strong material in either party. The outstanding Republican of this type is unquestionably Governor Lowden of Illinois. He has a striking record of constructive legislation and administration to his credit. The fact that his wife is a daughter of George Pullman has been used against him in labor circles in Illinois and is cited in other states as operating against his chances in 1920. So far as votes go, it has not counted against him in Illinois, where he is exceedingly popular with labor. Governor Lowden is a wholly local figure. He is somewhat known in Iowa, where he grew up. In other adjoining states he is hardly known by name. He is an able and effective campaigner.

Senator Harding will have Ohio and perhaps enough votes from other states to lead on the first ballot. There is very little serious belief, however, either in Ohio or elsewhere, that he will be nominated. There is the old prejudice against a Senatorial candidate without executive experience. There is something approaching agreement that Senator Harding has not demonstrated in the Senate size for the larger job. He is a popular campaigner of the old school.

Governor Goodrich of Indiana is a keen, competent, farmer Governor, wise politically, as only a Hoosier, among present day politicians, is wise. He has a good record and is popular in his state. He lacks the voice to be an eloquent campaigner.

"Jim" Watson, Senator from Indiana, has the voice and the gift of stump eloquence in high degree. He is a perennial candidate, and the present stirrings in his favor are not taken very seriously, even by his friends, of whom he has hundreds throughout the Middle West.

The friends of former Senator Beveridge, including Colonel George Harvey, are seeking to push him forward. Indiana, at any rate, does not take this notion very seriously.

Senator Johnson of California is talked of a good deal by Progressives. But his nomination for the Presidency would reopen the 1912 wounds (to say nothing of 1916), in the opinion of most politicians. For that reason his nomination is not considered likely.

For the other candidates occasionally mentioned there is no discoverable sentiment as yet. Senator Poindexter, Senator Borah, Senator Knox, Senator Lodge and Governor Allen of Kansas, are spoken of only to be dismissed.

There is one other possible Republican candidate, in a class by himself. That is Chairman Will Hays, of the Republican National Committee. His name bobs up in unexpected quarters. There is no widespread movement for him for the simple reason that no one knows whether Mr. Hays really wants to be named—in 1920. There is a very strong feeling in Indiana that Mr. Hays is Presidential size. There is also a strong feeling that the logical course for him is to serve as Governor before aspiring higher. He can have the nomination for Governor of Indiana in 1920 for the asking—and he would be elected without a campaign. He is now only thirty-nine years old. There is plenty of time in 1924 and 1928. The Republicans of Indiana now have the two Senatorships, all the state offices, 85 percent of the county offices and 90 percent of the township offices. They have also the Republican national chairman. They think that sooner or later they ought to round out their success with a President, and that Will Hays will be the man. But 1920 is probably not the year.

Now for the Democrats:

There is constant and impressive talk among Democrats of the Middle West that President Wilson will try for a third term. Most Democratic politicians feel that Mr. Wilson is the one hope of the party. They feel that the party stands beaten on the general issues resulting from the conduct of the war—on the broad theory of a normal reaction, wholly aside from what specific material a Republican Congress may develop. The one hope they see is that President Wilson may be able to shift the fighting ground to the league of nations. In that event he is the one and only possible candidate. As for the third term tradition, that seems to weigh little with these advocates; President Wilson has a fondness for breaking traditions, and it is remarked that he would probably enjoy assaulting the one tradition he has not yet attacked, that against a third term. I think most Republicans would welcome the reappearance of Mr. Wilson as a candidate, for the opposition to a third term is felt to be strong. At the same time there is a strong feeling that President Wilson could not be opposed by a minor or mediocre candidate, that the party would have to meet him with an opponent of national appeal.

There is little enthusiasm for any other Democratic possibilities. Secretary Baker is talked of as hopeless. The radicals might be expected to be for him; but they are not. Radicals are a difficult crowd to please. The army seems clearly against him.

Secretary McAdoo is the one national figure spoken of with favor. He is generally discussed as the one conceivable candidate. The railroad men's vote is his strong point. The popular hostility toward the government operation of railroads may or may not counterbalance this. President Wilson is expected to have the deciding voice in the Democratic convention if he chooses to exercise it. Anybody who knows what Mr. McAdoo said to Mr. Wilson and what Mr. Wilson said to Mr. McAdoo at parting can make a pretty fair guess as to the next Presidential candidate.

The local Democratic possibilities are very meager. Governor James M. Cox of Ohio is as strong as any. He has a good record as Governor; but he has the handicap of a divorce, which looms large in the minds of politicians whatever the public may think of such matters. He has been elected three times out of four—on its face a good showing. But he was pulled through at the last election only by President Wilson's strength—aided by the weakness of Governor Willys, the Republican candidate.

Ohio is still normally Republican, but it is shot to pieces by Republican factionalism, which Mr. Hays as yet not succeeded in ending. The state is clearly a doubtful one, and both parties would unquestionably seize upon a strong candidate from Ohio if he were available. But he is not—for either party.

The solution of the whole situation, for both parties, thus hangs upon the league of nations. Until that issue shapes up it is foolish to attempt even a guess.

No one thinks that President Wilson will run again unless the league of nations becomes a party issue. If he is out of the running the Republican convention will probably feel free to nominate Governor Louden or any other new and safe figure. There is much confidence that such a candidate could beat Mr. McAdoo, or Champ Clark, or any local figure the Democrats could name.

But if Mr. Wilson looms up there is bound to be discussion of another character. Will the country take kindly to a return to lesser known candidates—of the McKinley-Hayes type—if Mr. Wilson is stumping the country on the other side? It is in connection with such discussion as this that the names of General Wood and Mr. Taft come to the fore.

Mr. Taft has gained a real following in the West and Northwest by his league of nations campaign. He has gained little and stirred much hostility east of the Mississippi. He stands out, however, as one of the few national figures left in the Republican party. He has grown steadily in general respect since leaving the White House. He is popular with labor. He has distinct elements of strength. His weakness, however, is felt to be fundamental, and, despite the popular discussion of his name, I found few politicians who thought he would be a strong candidate—or would be nominated.

General Wood has much of the Roosevelt strength to build on. As is now conceded, Colonel Roosevelt was fast uniting every element in the party and would beyond all doubt have been nominated in the convention of 1920, probably on the first ballot. His death has thrown the situation into confusion. In the West and Northwest General Wood has fallen heir to much of the Roosevelt sentiment. He is being seriously regarded by party leaders everywhere. The chief doubt is whether any soldier not a great, victorious hero can be elected President. The soldier vote seems likely to decide—and how that is swinging it is too soon to say. That is the general line of talk.

(Continued on Page 11)

'Covering' The Congress Of The World

By Chester M. Wright

Paris, March 15.—You have to procure a pass to get into the Hotel de Crillon, in Paris, where the American peace delegation has its headquarters—that is, if you want to get beyond the cigar counter in the lobby. It is a building that covers a whole square block. It is the home of the American government abroad. Here are all the American commissions and the American members of the international commissions. Every office that knows its own importance gets an orderly and a clerk, or several of them, from the army. The Signal Corps has installed a complete telephone system in Paris, connecting everybody with everybody else. If you want to connect with any of the scores of American peace mission offices you don't have to parley voo with a French operator. You use one of the American 'phones, if there's one handy, or you call over the French lines and say "Elysee Palace," or if you can't do that you merely say "Americaine" and you'll be connected toot sweet with an operator who says "Number, please?" in perfect New Yorkese. Young women operators who belong to the Signal Corps work the switchboards.

• • •

Plenary session of the peace conference are at once the delight and the despair of the correspondents. They are the delight because the conference has been thoughtful enough to provide a complete typed report of the whole debate or discussion. These are the only sessions of anything in Paris where care is taken to see that the newspapers get a report. In practically all the other sessions care goes in the opposite direction. But the plenary sessions are also the despair of the correspondents because they feel that what is said here is more or less "stage stuff," while the real decisions and heart-to-heart discussions take place in a guarded atmosphere.

• • •

How do the correspondents get the news in Paris? Not from the official communiques. Once in a while a communique has news in it, but usually about all you get out of a communique is either a tip that must be developed or a bit of last week's news. The communiques register in painfully abbreviated form what has been accomplished. Any reader who will try to recall a half-dozen communiques that he has read in the paper will see how small they loom in the news of the day. That means that correspondents have to go elsewhere for news. There are a number of branches, lateral and subterranean, to the peace conference. There are committees and commissions. Each issues its communique. And these communiques only go to show what an unsuspected number of persons there are in the world who can make the English language meaningless—including the word "communique" itself.

• • •

However, where there are people gathered together there can be found some one who will talk. And not only are there those in Paris who are willing to talk, but there are those whose business it is to talk. Every nation has its spokesman who can be "induced" to talk at the right time. Colonel House is generally conceded to be the great molder of public opinion in the American mission. He talks little for quotation, but he "indicates" and "lets it be known," and so on. He thinks this would be well or that would be inadvisable. In his fatherly Texas way he does a great deal of which the man on Rural Route No. 9, Somewhere in America, never suspects him. If it's not in the communique, ask Colonel House. He may tell you who can tell you.

• • •

Stephen Pichon can mostly be relied upon to speak up for the French when there is need. It is generally the opinion that the French talk more freely than the other diplomats. This is probably true, yet the British, their reputation for silence to the contrary notwithstanding, are communicative. There are several men in the British entourage who make it a business to address the American correspondents at regular intervals. The Americans have the reputation of being the hardest of all to pry loose from information. There seems to be no American in Paris who can or will talk with the authority and freedom of Lord Robert Cecil, for instance, speaking for the British, or M. Pichon, speaking for the French, or any one of a dozen other men who speak for them.

• • •

There has been organised in Paris a press club, where the visiting newspaper men may go and take their ease. And every so often there are dinners for the foreign writers at a certain club, where the

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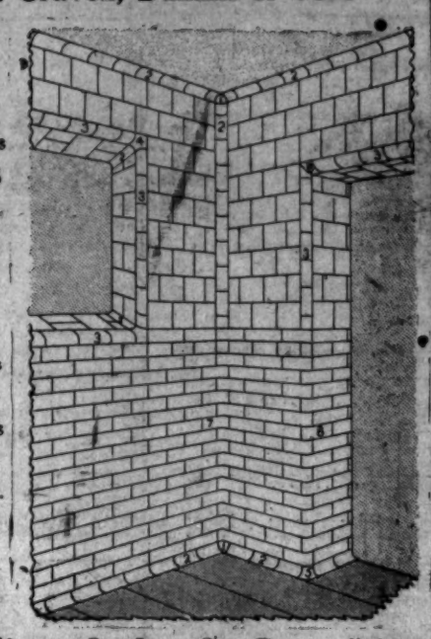

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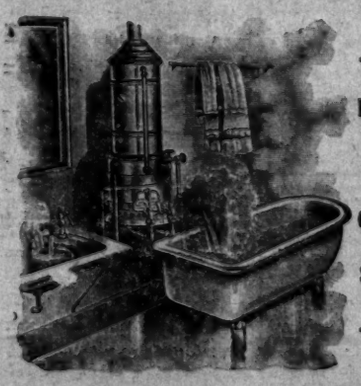

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3-6

Love, Home and Table Topics. By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Painted Furniture To Match The Room

For some years, on account of wars and starving nations, the attention of the woman in the home has been turned away from the embellishing of her own surroundings. Now the reaction has set in, and, en masse, women are running around in search of new things in the way of home decoration. Decorators are being swamped with work. After a long discouraging period of inactivity they are being asked to display all of their pet schemes for dressing the inside of the house. It is all a part of woman's expression of joy at the lifting of the horror.

Some one who follows the psychology of American masses has said that as a country since we have passed the pioneer stage of discovering a land, and building homes upon it, we are ready, at last, to turn our attention in the direction of beautifying the places in which we live. At least there is a growing tendency to study and to carry out new and artistic schemes of furnishing.

American interior decoration is coming to be a thing with its own character and expression. Today the effectively furnished American home scorns period furniture or anything like the imitation of some ancient scheme of decoration. It is itself—something that seeks to fit our environment and our feeling, to be a proper background for us as we are.

Painted furniture is one bit of American expression. There are in America artists of ability and who are turning their efforts toward creating furniture of this sort. They are achieving lovely things in color for they have learned to handle paint with skill and taste. Much can be done with a room in which the furniture actually assists the general scheme of color.

One room done by a very well known decorator was painted cream color on walls and on ceiling—this to help in spreading out the size of the place, which was a little cramped and small in its original state. The furniture was carved and built, as plain as could be, to suit the lines and general contour of the room, and painted the same color as the walls. After that a scheme of decoration made up of brilliant conventional flowers in bright colors was applied to the walls in spots and to the best advantage. Even the upright piano, mahogany in its original form, was redressed in cream paint so that it sank into the wall in a most miraculous fashion instead of throwing itself forward to fill up the room and obscure all other struggling pieces. It, too, had its quota of bright-colored decoration in harmony with the other designs in the room. It was a strange sight—a piano that seemed to belong to the place in which it lived.

Speaking of pianos in a modern decorative interior, one done lately is worthy of mention. For long we have accepted the hideous lines of a piano as inevitable. But this piano as inevitable. But this piano—an upright, too—had a square box made to fit over its entire shape, the lines of the box being quite straight and plain. Then the box was painted in panels of black and green and gold, a decorative design being carried out in certain of the spaces. Across the lower section of the piano where the knees and feet of the performer must have space to act there was drawn a black velvet curtain made to harmonise with the pattern of the whole. It was a delightful thing where once an atrocity had stood, and above it, on the yellow wall were two electric candle fixtures which had been painted to carry out the black and gold and green color effect.

In the new interiors pictures, unless they are very exquisite ones, do not appear at all. The idea is that a picture must be a part of the room which it occupies. For wall decorations there are large panels and squares of Batik or of bright and beautiful embroideries or of hand woven strips of some lustrous fabric, and these various decorations, as they may be chosen establish the scheme of color for the room or do a large part in carrying out a scheme after it has once been decided upon.

The word Batik and the art of this dyeing have been much abused, for a piece of this Japanese dyed work, when it is well done, stands in the foremost ranks of artistic achievement. It is a pattern or a painting thoughtfully conceived and intricately worked out with many applications of dyes of varying degrees of color. And, somehow, the colors gained by this process seem to have a quality and a charm that are their own. When Batig, however, is merely a mass of heterogeneous color put on at random and spreading, with no definite direction, over the silk, it is far from beautiful and infinitely removed from anything that could be called decorative.

The woolen embroideries that are now used for wall panels are something new in this field. Of course, our ancestors painted large bowls of fruit on velvet and embroidered with faintly tinted ribbons on squares of silk, not to mention their samplers which we have appropriated for our own decorations. But these woolen embroideries are being done by some of the best of the modern artists and they carry out most successfully the idea of modern art decoration. The effective colors of wool are woven into the design in such a way that they give an effect at once novel and interesting. Used on a wall above a mantel or over a console table they leave nothing to be desired in the way of sparkling color.

More and more the art of weaving by hand is growing in favor in America, and one loom is at present turning out beautifully woven fabrics to be used as spots of color on a wall. Then the old weavings—bed spreads and rugs, etc., are being brought out of their moth balls and high closets to deck the walls of the most modern of dwellings.

A room called Hungarian, and used for large gatherings of children in a lately decorated community house, is in the style designed to make it look like a place where children love to be. Its colors are red and blue, and a more cheerful and happy place could not well be imagined. All of the woodwork is painted with blue as its predominating tone, with red stripes running through it at stated intervals. The mantel is done in this way, and so are some shelves which are built into the wall. On the shelves are placed bright plates and jugs of Hungarian pottery repeating these colors on white backgrounds.

There are long tables painted blue on top and red somewhere on the legs. Then there are chairs of heavy wood carved out in thick curves. They are painted blue, with red and yellow birds and flowers to make them gay. The curtains are made of blue and white blocked gingham, the blocks being an inch square. The frames of the small window panes are painted red. Over the mantel there are three panels of modern paintings, and the panels in the big doors show modernist designs.

Better Not Start Talking About Interest

A DELIGHTFUL little fireside tragi-comedy is sketched by D. F. Fix, in The Independent:

"Of course $300 is a lot of money for a fur coat but I'd love to have the coat and we can spare the $300, so why not get it?" urged Mrs. Quibble.

Mr. Quibble nervously hitched in his chair, did a little figuring on the margin of his newspaper and replied, "Well, that coat, as I figure it, would cost you $525."

"Why, the idea," cried his sponse, indignantly, "the price is $300. I know you are some little figurer but how can you figure $300 into $525, for goodness' sake?"

"Easy," said Mr. Quibble. "The loss of interest on $300 at 5 percent, which is a good general, long distance rate to go by, is $15 a year. You spend $300 for the coat and lose $15 a year interest. In other words, you rent the coat for $15 a year. This is over $2 a month winter and summer. And what is more, it's renting it forever! Or let us, to be conservative, call it renting it for your lifetime. You are forty years old and your expectation of life, according to life insurance tables, is thirty-five years. That is, statistics go on the assumption that you will live thirty-five years more. So I reckoned at simple interest because, if you invested that $300, instead of spending it, you would enjoy an income of $15 to spend every year as long as you lived. And $15 a year for thirty-five years means $525. So you are out $525 if you buy that coat."

"Why, what a horrid way of putting it," sputtered Mrs. Quibble. "When you spend money it's gone and done for! We spend that $300, it is gone, but I have the coat!"

"And what is more," persisted Mr. Quibble, "that coat would really cost $825, because at your death your estate would still have the original $300, and if you used compound interest instead of"——

"Why, that's simply outrageous and preposterous," cried his outraged spouse. "You might just as well say that we rented that dinner we ate today. Here, let me do some figuring!" and she snatched the pencil. After a period of ominous silence, broken only by the suppressed snorts of Mrs. Quibble, she said: "You will pay on that soup you ate a rental of half a cent a year for life. And just think of it! You had the nerve to sit there and consume a big chunk of roast beef and obligate yourself to paying two cents a year rent for it all the rest of your life—you are my age, you know, within a year or so, and that's near enough. The vegetables and ice cream will cut your future annual income down by another cent, and as for those cigars you burn up every day! Why, Henry, you are doing that sort of thing every day and three times a day! In the course of the year you are renting an awful amount of food! You really can't afford to eat any more, and as for smoking!——I am so glad you called my attention to the real way of looking at our finances. It is wonderful. I have wondered why it was costing us more and more to live each year."

"Hold on, my dear! Hold on!"

"No, you hold on!" said his wife. Wait a moment," and she did some more pencil work. "You told me that your golf had cost you only $400 a year. You have been a member ten years. In other words, ten years ago your golf cost you $400, which represents $20 loss of interest for forty-five years and amounts to $900. For the second year, $400, or $20 for forty-four years, is $880. For the third year, $860, then $840, $820, $800, $780, $760, $740, and this year $720. That makes a total of $8,100. Your golf costs you $8,100 this year, Henry! Just think of it! And what is more, your estate"——

Mr. Quibble, with haggard eyes and ruffled hair, got up and went over to his desk. Presently he came back and silently placed a check for $300 on the table in front of his wife, went back to his arm-chair, picked up his newspaper and remarked, "My dear, I wonder who the Republicans will nominate for President."

'Covering' The Congress Of The World

(Continued from Page 10)

food is good and the setting is restful. The French are hosts here always. There are little talks by those who have come to Paris from other lands. They give their views. They unburden. They get it off their chests. There may be no design, but how more adroitly could the general trend of foreign newspaper thought be watched?

* * *

An argument that may never be settled is that concerning the President's attitude toward the Socialist conference at Berne. For some days the report was spread by men understood to be close to the President that he favored the conference. On the other hand, men equally in a position to know whatever the President had said declared that he had not indicated any sentiment favorable to the conference. There is some reason to believe that the President did not at first fully understand the nature of the Berne conference. If he did ever have any feeling of friendliness for the venture it may have been in the early days of its history. A delegation appointed at Berne to report to the President did not report. The reason for this is not known. Arthur Henderson held at least two conferences with Premier Lloyd George prior to the Berne meeting and the British delegation had an audience with him after its return from Berne.

* * *

You can hear any kind of story you want in Paris, because men and women of all kinds and from every corner of the world are gathered here. In the fringe of the official show are those who have come to offer their advice, those who have come because they want to see the performance, those who have come "free lancing" it as writers, those who have come just because they can't keep away from what's doing as long as they can rake up the price of steamer fare. The Americans in this fringe are mostly radicals—of all kinds. There are straight, clean cut radicals; there are pro-Bolsheviki, there are those whose record is strongly tinged with pacifism. The strongest of the New York radical publications are represented by writers who delight in telling everybody in Paris how shamefully wrong everything is in America.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vesse's Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from Chain Merchants Lower Wharf on **Saturday, April 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, April 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** nigh'. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons, 1,151, will leave on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf **Tuesday, April 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findeison, will leave on **Tuesday April 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 25**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, April 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, April 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mille, will leave on **Sunday, April 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANNTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, April 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Mcintosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, April 27**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 29**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain E. B. Jones, will slave on **Tuesday, April 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Vancouver Maru**, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, April 28**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & ANTWERP, via MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Amur M.**, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 17**. Fro Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central 4234 and 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 10	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 26	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 26	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 29	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 25	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Bombay	Hejaz	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Vancouver Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 25	7.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 25	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 27	2.30	Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 25	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
Apr. 25	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 26	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	8.00*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 26	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr. 27	—	Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 27	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 27	D.L.	Wuhu	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 24	—	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	S.H. & Co.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Shinyei	Chi.	
Apr. 24	—	Swatow	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	—	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	—	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	—	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 24	—		Chinkong	Chi.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 23	—	Japan	Taishin Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 23	—	Miike	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 23	—	Wuhu	Teli	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 24	—	River Ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	River Ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	—	River Ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 24	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	A. Hongkong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	B. Shaw
Apr. 24	—	London, ports	Chifuku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 24	—	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28

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Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk, from Vladivostok and Nagasaki, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday and will leave for the same ports this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 o'clock.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive on May 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Hejaz (chartered) will leave for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo tomorrow. This steamer conveys silk for Marseilles and London, with transhipment at Bombay.

The C.M. s.s. China left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung this morning. The steamer leaves for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock (Customs clock).

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru (European Line) left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow. The Atsuta Maru sails for London via Hongkong and ports on Monday, April 28.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and is due at Woosung tomorrow morning. The steamer sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (Chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Chifuku Maru left for London via Hongkong, Singapore and Antwerp yesterday.

The G. and Co. s.s. Mylie left for Odessa yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipsang will leave Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Chosang will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwaisang will leave Hongkong for Kobe next Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave for London and ports at daylight today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due at Woosung tomorrow afternoon. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong on Sunday afternoon and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhesus, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shhanghai on Tuesday.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Antwerp).

		arr.	leave
CHIFUKU MARU. (15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Apr. 22	Apr. 24

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

AMUR MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	May 15	May 17
ALTAI MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. J. Fuchigami,	June	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU.	(20,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Apr. 25	Apr. 27

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU.	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 25	Apr. 26

Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: "SHOSEN," SHANGHAI.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	May 9, 1919
SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	25th
*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	22nd

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt.	N. Inatsu,	April 28
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt.	R. Ozaki,	May 12

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt.	R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt.	T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt.	M. Taniguchi,	April 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt.	K. Itsuno,	May 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt.	Y. Nakajima,	May 13

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt.	R. Arakida,	April 26
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt.	H. Kawai,	April 30
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt.	S. Saito,	May 3
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt.	H. Nojiri,	May 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt.	I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt.	K. Okamoto,	April 26

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt.	I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt.	T. Irisawa,	June 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	16,000	Capt.	M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt.	F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt.	M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19 50	
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24 00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15 20	19.45
18.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13 05	11.28	15.28
16 40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.32	8.47	11.56
19 57	21.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.23	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.16	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	24.31	266	dep.	Tsinfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0 38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3 49	0 40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liuch ng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8.40		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.38	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a.Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

AUTONOMY FOR KOREA FAVORED BY BARON KATO

Former Minister Boldly Declares That Colonies Are Not Merely To Be Exploited

CAREFUL PLANS NEEDED

Reviews Japan's Foreign Policy Which He Says Has Been Blundered

Tokio, April 17.—Announcing that he was in favor of the granting of autonomy to Korea at some early, expedient time, and of the granting of the same to Formosa, Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the foremost statesmen of Japan, made a strong address on Saturday at a mass meeting of his party members at Fukushima.

"The people in these colonies," said the Viscount, "should not be looked upon as merely instruments from which to extract profit, but they should be treated on an impartial footing." The first effort of Japan in Korea now, in view of the "most regrettable disturbances," he says, is to suppress the rioting, then the question of further administering the country will be the problem for the wise men of the Empire to solve.

The former Foreign Minister dealt generally in his speech with the foreign relations of Japan, his address being in effect the following:

Blunders In China

"The China policy of the Japanese Government has of late years been marked by blunders and failures. During the two years Count Terauchi was at the head of the administration, his bludgering policy toward China reached the worst condition. At the outset of his assumption of office, Count Terauchi declared a policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of China and, as it was a policy that should be followed by Japan, I heartily concurred with Count Terauchi's declaration. The course of events, however, failed to substantiate his declaration. Count Terauchi adopted a policy that tended to support the Northern party to the exclusion and detriment of the Southern faction. This not unnaturally has bought upon Japan the grudge of the South.

"On account of this mistaken policy Japan has diverted millions of funds and lent them to China without obtaining any security whatever. While I was Foreign Minister, I believe that I achieved something in the diplomatic field in China without spending a sen of public funds.

"In referring to the blunders of the Terauchi Cabinet in this manner I do not mean to whip a dead horse, but in view of the peculiar relations that existed between the Seiyukai and the Terauchi Ministry and that Mr. Hara was a member of the Diplomatic Council at the time, I would like to call the attention of the public to the matter.

Siberian Intervention

"There exists a certain amount of ambiguity as to the object of the Siberian expedition. At the outset of intervention I praised the attitude assumed by Mr. Hara, but it seems that I was mistaken in doing so.

"At first the Terauchi Government declared that the Siberian expedition was necessitated for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Czecho-Slovaks. Afterwards as the result of consultation with America, the Japanese Government declared that Siberian intervention was necessitated for the purpose of achieving the common object of the Allies. At first it was agreed that America would despatch about 7,000 troops and that Japan would also despatch about a similar number. As a matter of fact, however, Japan despatched to Siberia 75,000 troops—ten times as many as originally agreed upon.

"Now that the object for which the troops were originally despatched has been accomplished, there seems to be no necessity of keeping the troops in Siberia any longer. It seems doubtful whether a comparatively weak force scattered over an extensive area will be equal to the task of maintaining order.

Difference In Objects

"At the initial sitting of the Diet General Tanaka, War Minister, declared that there was a difference between the respective objects of Japan and America in Siberia. It would be interesting to know what interpretation General Tanaka's colleagues in the Cabinet and Seiyukai people put on the War Minister's statement. The Foreign Minister said that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as order in Siberia is restored, but none can tell when order in Siberia will be restored and it is rather absurd that the troops should be kept abroad for such vague and indefinite purposes.

Japan's Position Uncnviable

"With regard to what is taking place at the peace conference, the Government has published nothing and no statement was made in the Diet. According to press reports the claims introduced at the peace conference by Japan do not seem to be very great in number, though there appears to be considerable difficulty in getting them adopted by the conference.

"The removal of racial discrimination is said to be one of these questions. The opposition in America and Australia to the abolition of racial discrimination is so strong that there seems to be little chance of it being approved by the peace conference. There is reason to believe that the Government in submitting the racial question to the peace conference failed to consult beforehand the views of the foreign Governments interested in the problem. In the event of Japan's proposal regarding race equality being rejected by the conference, Japan will be placed in a very disadvantageous position.

Regrettable Korean Outbreak

"The disturbances in Korea form a very grave question, though no particulars of the prevailing state of affairs in the peninsula are published in the Japanese press, either as the result of a Government's order or of a mutual understanding. According to report, however, the disturbances are no longer of a local character but they are spread through the length and breadth of the country and are carried on on an organised basis. The present rising in Korea is most regrettable, coming as it does after the ten years of peaceful administration since the annexation of the country.

"No doubt the suppression of the riots is the urgent task at hand, but the judicious administration of the country after the restoration of order will be a still more important problem awaiting solution. What is wanted is the granting of autonomous Government to the Koreans, but as to the way and period in which such autonomous Government is to be allowed them are questions which require careful consideration.

"The same may be said of the inhabitants of Formosa. The people in these colonies should not be regarded as an instrument from which to extract profit but should be treated on an impartial footing.

"Diplomatically Japan stands at a most critical period, as the consummation of a League of Nations will affect the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and other international agreements in which Japan is a party. In fact, Japan is now confronted with an important period in her history and it will require careful and judicious deliberation on the part of publicists to steer the ship of State safely through the troubled waters."

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Venezuela	Apr. 3
Nanking	Apr. 3
Cadaretta	Apr. 13
Tancred	Apr. 16
Satanta	Apr. 17
Astral	Apr. 18

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru	Mar. 31

For Tacoma

Arabia Maru	Apr. 15
Manila Maru	Apr. 16

For Vancouver

Empress of Asia	Mar. 31
Monteagle	Apr. 11
Bessie Dollar	Apr. 18

For New York Via Panama

Lowther Castle	Apr. 19

For Falmouth

Kina	Apr. 6

For London, etc.

Alps Maru	Mar. 28
Kamo Maru	Mar. 31
Elpenor	Apr. 3
Cardiganshire	Apr. 13
Iyo Maru	Apr. 14
City of Bristol	Apr. 15
Laomedon	Apr. 17
Basmano	Apr. 18
Carnarvonshire	Apr. 19
Chifuku Maru	Apr. 24

For Liverpool

Orestes	Mar. 28
Antilochus	Apr. 3
Agapenor	Apr. 6
Pakling	Apr. 14
Telamon	Apr. 17

For Marseilles

Andre Lebon	Apr. 6
Luzon Maru	Apr. 13

For Odessa

Mylie	Apr. 24

For Bombay

Dunera	Apr. 10
Toyo Maru 2	Apr. 20

For Saigon

Balestrand	Apr. 13

For New Castle (Australia)

Hwahting	Apr. 9

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	*China	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	China	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	China	..	..	A16.00	..	..	15.00
Dairy	Kobe Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Hsinchang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	T'shima M.	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan & America, via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Dairy	Kobe Maru	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'ria, via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbirsk	..	..	..	B14.30	..	14.15
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Hsin Peking	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Hejaz	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Sunday, April 27.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Atsuta Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong	Atsuta Maru	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Europe, via Hongkong	Atsuta Maru	..	..	..	..	c19.00	15.30
Monday, April 28.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 29.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	..	..	F10.00	9.30
Japan Ports	Chikugo Mari	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..

* Only correspondence specially superscribed.

A Money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 3:30 p.m.; parcel post 12 noon and money orders 4 p.m. on previous day.
D Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 9:30 a.m.; parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day and money orders 4 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 28 —	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30 —		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13 —		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16 —		Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7 —	Curise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 11 —		Wanli	Chi.	
Apr. 17 —	Hongkong	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17 —	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. T. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 19 —	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 19 —	U.S.A. via Japan	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21 —	New York, ports	Eldorado	Am.	J. M. & Co
Apr. 21 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 21 —	Bombay, ports	Hejaz	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 21 —	Karatsu	Somedono Maru	Jap.	S. T. Co.
Apr. 22 —	Japan	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co
Apr. 22 —	Japan	Tenri Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 22 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 22 —		Rotorua		
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 22 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23 —	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 23 —	Hongkong	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
Apr. 23 —	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 23 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 24 —	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	S.H. & Co.
Apr. 24 —	Chinwangtao	Shinyei	Chi.	
Apr. 24 —	Swatow	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24 —	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24 —	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24 —	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 24 —		Chinkong	Chi.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Goods & Coolie	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jinsikil dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kinhwa dep.	7.40	10.28	12.20	14.36	....	17.22	19.26	....
Yuhsh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu dep.	9.45	11.47	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Yahsu arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Goods & Coolie	Express E	Local
Yahsu dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.45	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yuhsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.21	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.36*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jinsikil dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$690
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$455 B.
North China	Tls. 200 B.
Union of Canton	$970 B.
Yangtsze	$250
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160 S.
Hongkong Fire	$330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$193 B.
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	165/- B.
Shanghai Tug (e)	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Yaub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$154
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 88½
Hongkong Wharf	$125½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76 B.
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 240
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170
Oriental	Tls. 90 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 180 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 35
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 122½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$137 B.
Green Island	$7.80
Langkats	Tls. 22 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 110 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$61 B.
Weeks	$121½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.85
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 18
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5.15 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11.40
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samaganga	Tls. 0.77½
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 158
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 25
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .... Apr. 26

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Apr. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuga M. Apr. 29

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Apr. 26

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

MAY 2nd

Under the Patronage of

The Allied War Relief Association

Benefit Concert

In Aid of Fund for Entertainment of Allied Troops in Siberia

ALL SEATS $3.00

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ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

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April 25th, 26th and 27th

Three Great Concerts

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and

Mr. LUGI CAVANNA

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Grand Opera Selections, Operettes, Transformations, Comic Duets, etc.

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"THE DAWN OF A TOMORROW"

FIVE PARTS

ADMISSION PRICES: $1.50 and $1.00

MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 3.30 P.M.

ISIS THEATRE

MIXED PROGRAMME

for

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

25th, 26th and 27th April

THE TRIANGLE SUPER-FEATURE

Five Parts

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"THE MISSING LINKS"

Superb Acting, Perfect Photography

The Famous Japanese Troupe, TEEN-GAI CO.

ON TOUR ROUND THE WORLD

Marvellous Acrobatic Feats. Hypnotic Performance with Animals and Birds. Group of Beautiful Dancers. New Acts Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle....50 Cents. Box Seat....60 Cents

Saturday Matinee — "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO" 5th Epoch — JAPANESE TROUPE OF ARTISTS

Sunday Matinee — "THE MISSING LINKS" — JAPANESE TROUPE OF ARTISTS

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BEAUTIFUL IRENE CASTLE

America's most famous actress, and one whose whole life has been a story of charming romance, back again in the greatest of all her screen successes

"THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA"

"THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA"

The tongues of the gossips start a-wagging when Alice Paige brings New York Bohemianism to the sleepy old world village of Maytown.

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"BRIDE AND GLOOM"

Just a little of Harold Lloyd's fooling

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PEGGY HYLAND
in
"THE OTHER WOMAN"

Matinee, Sunday, 3.30 p.m.
"HANDS UP"
Episodes 5 and 6

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, April 26th

at 9.15 p.m.

FAREWELL RECITAL

by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO

"LA DANSE DANS LA MUSIQUE CLASSIQUE"

PROGRAMME

I

1.—(a) Polonaise e flat minor (b) Mazurka a minor (c) Two Valses d flat, e minor — CHOPIN
(d) Scotch Dance .. Beethoven-Busoni

A. MIROVITCH.

2.—(a) Sicilienne and Rigaudon..Francoeur-Kreisler
(b) Menuetto .... Milandre-Press
(c) Allemanda .. Mascitti-Elman
(d) Gavotte ..... Tor-Aulin

M. PIASTRO.

II

3.—(a) Dance from Yolster (b) Humorous Dance (Stabbe Laaten) — GRIEG
(c) Polka Boheme ....Rubinstein
(d) Valse Caprice

A. MIROVITCH.

4.—(a) Slavonic Dance .....Dvorak-Kreisler
(b) Valse .....Kreisler
(c) Mazurka .....Zarzicky
(d) Spanish Dance, "Habanera" .....Sarasate

M. PIASTRO.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO., Ltd.

PRICES AS USUAL

Direction: A. STROK.

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

"PASSION"

Five Parts

A SIN

of the

"SEVEN DEADLY SINS".

Matinee on Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Matinee on Saturday at 4 p.m.

Showing

"THE SPIDER"

MASONIC HALL

VOCAL RECITAL

by

PROF. and Mrs. ZALSMAN

on

Wednesday, April 30th, at 9.15 p.m.

Accompanist, Mr. R. C. Young

Admission Prices: $3 and $2

Booking at

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

22212

Lyceum Theatre

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Performances.

For Four Nights Only

BANVARD'S

American Musical Comedy Company and Beauty Chorus

Thursday and Friday, May 1st and 2nd.

"THE FIRST KING OF PATAGONIA"

Saturday and Monday, May 3rd and 5th.

"OFF TO THE FRONT"

Matinee on Saturday, May 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Plan open at

Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,

from Tuesday, April 22nd.

Book your seats early.

22176

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22057

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

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Made to order from customers' designs.

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SKINS

Born 1915 — Still existing

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Fleming and Davies beg to announce that Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., is now associated with them as a partner in their legal practice, which will from date be carried on under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., begs to announce that he is now associated as a partner with Messrs. Fleming and Davies in the practice of law, under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Dated: April 15, 1919.

22164

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1918, at the rate of Fifteen percent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 15/- per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/10¼ per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.

22144

T. Ichiki & Co.

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Musical Instruments and Music.

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(Can Speak English Well)

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Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

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17846

—OFFICE MANAGERS—

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"To try it is to like it"

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.

22143

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Telephone, Central 4208

22173

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE

We beg to notify our patrons that the

PEARLS AND JEWELLERY

which were stolen from us some months ago have now been recovered and returned to us by the Police Department. We wish to convey our thanks to the public for the kind sympathy shown us at the time of our loss.

We have decided, commencing on April 24th and for ten days only, to offer these good at a cash discount of

thirty (30%) per cent.

MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE

31 Nanking Road

22234